The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIII—NO. 36. MASSILLON, OHIO, FEBRUARY 26, 1886. WHOLE NO. 1,180

Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

C E. TAYLOR, - - - Proprietor.

O. W. THOMAS, - - - Editor.

Office 2d. floor, Room No. 8, Opera Block.

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Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

R. H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Sibila's block Erie street, Massillon, O. Will attend to all business intrusted to his care in the Federal Courts, Northern District of Ohio and Stark and adjoining counties.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Attorney at Law, in H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. H. Folger.

R. A. PINN, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Office in Bammerlin's Block, Erie treet.

ISAAC ULMAN, Attorney at Law, Massillon, Ohio. Office No. 16, East Main street, up tairs. Business intrusted to his care in this and adjoining counties and in the U. S. Courts will receive prompt attention.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. J. E. McLain, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President: C. Steese Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

ARTHUR FISHER & CO., Druggists and Chemists. Prescriptions carefully compounded. No. 9, South Erie street.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

D. W. JEFFRIES, Dentist, Beatty's Block, Main street. Teeth inserted on hard rubber plate. Filling also attended to.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

DRY GOODS.

WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., No. 20, East Main street.

THE MASSILLON BEE HIVE CASH STORE, Special departments: Domestic Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Notions and Hosiery, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Merchant Tailoring. Allman, Putman & Leighley, Proprietors.

REED'S DRY GOODS STORE, Massillon, Ohio. Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

FURNITURE.

JAMES A. HACKETT, Furniture Dealer, Wall Paper, Curtains, etc., No. 16, West Main st.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

GROCERIES.

D ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

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S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS:

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8.30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 211 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D
SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO. Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and general Iron Structures.

Massillon Railroad Time,

P. F. W. & C. R. R.

GOING WEST.

R. R. Time.	City Time.
3 52 A. M.	4 27 A. M.
10 24 "	10 59 "
1 55 P. M.	2 30 P. M.
5 18 "	5 53 "
Local Freight, 7 06 "	7 41 "

GOING EAST.

R. R. Time.	City Time.
1 12 P. M.	1 47 P. M.
12 00 M. Night	12 35 "
2 49 A. M.	3 24 P. M.
9 07 A. M.	9 42 A. M.
Local Freight 11 55 A. M.	12 30 "

C. L. & W. R. R.

New standard, 90th Meridian time.

Going North.		Going South.	
No. 2	7:00 a. m.	No. 1	9:55 a. m.
4	8:37 pm	3	7:10 p. m
6	7:10 "	5	6:00 a. m
24	1:00 a. m.	17	11:10 a. m

W. & L. E. R. R.

Going South.		Going North.	
No. 5	1:20 p. m.	No. 4	8:12 a. m
7	5:50 a. m.	6	12:30 p. m
9	6:40 p. m.	8	8:35 p. m.

WM. M'CLYMONDS G. ALBRIGHT

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Come and see me for

Fine Cigars and Tobaccos.

Don't forget the place,

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,

MASSILLON, OHIO.

DIRECTORY.

CITY OFFICIALS.

Mayor—S. C. Bowman.
Clerk—Jos. R. White.
Solicitor—E. G. Willison.
Marshal—Adam Wendling.
Engineer—D. A. Miller.
Treasurer—J. W. Foltz.
Council—1st Ward, George Snyder, Peter Sailer; 2d ward, Henry Huber, Wm. Overton; 3d Ward, H. A. Williams, Robert Reay; 4th Ward, Geo. Rink, George Bullach.
Board of Education—S. A. Conrad, J. G. Warwick, W. B. Humberger, Dr. T. C. Miller, W. H. Justus and Henry Huber.

TOWNSHIP.

Trustees—C. N. Oberlin, Andrew Smith and Abel James.
Clerk—Louis A. Koons.
Treasurer—Martin Schafer.
Justices of the Peace—Thomas Blackburn, Josiah Frantz and R. H. Folger.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Clinton Lodge, No. 47, meets in Masonic Hall, Mill street, second and last Monday of each month. W. S. S. Rogers, Sec'y.

Hiram Chapter, No. 18, meets in Masonic Hall, first Tuesday of each month. Z. T. Baltzly, Sec'y.

Massillon Commandery, No. 4 K. T., meets in Masonic Hall, second Thursday of each month. John A. Shoemaker, Recorder

ODD FELLOWS.

Sippo Lodge, No. 48, meets in Odd Fellows Hall corner of Main and Mill streets, every Monday evening. Chas. Higginbotham, Sec'y.

Massillon Lodge, No. 484, (German) meets every Wednesday evening, in Odd Fellow Hall, corner of Main and Erie streets. John Kopp, Sec'y.

Eureka Encampment, No. 24, meets first and third Fridays of each month, in Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Main and Mill streets. H. Huber, Scribe.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Perry Lodge, No' 87, meets every Thursday evening in Beatty's Block, Main street.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Tuscarawas Lodge, No. 70, meets every Tuesday evening, in hall over Union National Bank.

G. A. R.

Hart Post No. 134 meets in K. P. Hall, on second and fourth Friday of each month.
Henry Huber, Adj't.

S. OF V.

Daniel Ritter Camp No. 21 meet every first and third Friday of each month in K. P. hall
Chas. G. King, Orderly Serg't.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Perry Grange No. 694, meets first and third Saturdays of each month at 2 o'clock, in Welker's Hall, Main street. Mrs. S. O. Eggert, Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL UNION.

Massillon Council of the National Union meets on the 1st and 3d Monday of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall. C. F. Von Kanel, Sec'y.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Hill street, between Plumb and North. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Rev J. E. Mann, Pastor.

Massillon Independent.

C. E. TAYLOR, - - PROPRIETOR

VERY LATEST.

The Indiana Telephone Law Declared to Be Constitutional.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 32.—The Supreme Court Saturday affirmed the decision of the County Criminal Court in the case of the State vs. John E. Hockett, the issues involved being the various questions that have been raised in connection with the law passed by the last Legislature regulating the rentals of telephones in the State—reducing them from $5 to $3 a month, with a corresponding reduction for services to other towns. In effect the decision is that the law is constitutional and that the extra charges above $3 a month made by the company for alleged service, etc., are illegal, as by the word "telephone" the law meant all the appliances in connection with the service. The opinion in the case was written by Chief-Justice Niblack, who rules against the company on all points raised, and all the other Judges concurred.

Chester R. Mott, a judge at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, died of heart disease Tuesday.

The Knights of Labor at Elkhart, Indiana, have boycotted the Chinese laundries in that town.

Late on Monday night considerable damage was done by fire in the parliament buildings at Ottawa.

Samuel Brigham, a bank cashier at Norwich, Connecticut, has been held in $15,000 bail for larceny.

At a settlement near Palarm, Arkansas, the James family, of six persons, was killed by a negro.

Samuel J. Tilden has contributed $700 toward the fund for a monument to Vice President Hendricks.

A train on the Reading road jumped a switch near Tamaque, injuring twenty persons more or less severely.

Small-pox has been declared epidemic at Fort Worth, and the mayor of Dallas has proclaimed quarantine.

The narrow-gauge railway from Youngstown to Painesville, Ohio, will be sold under foreclosure in April.

The Irish-American council, of Chicago, after a stormy session, voted to have no street parade on March 17.

Frederick White, a Wall street banker, died in his carriage on Staten Island, as he was starting for his office.

Officials of the Wisconsin Central road claim that by April they will have their track laid to the suburbs of Chicago.

Frank Smith, a desperado confined in the penitentiary of Minnesota, was killed in self-defense by Deputy Warden Reed.

Hollis Latham, one of the founders of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, a member of the earliest constitutional convention, died Monday.

The Knights of Labor at Milwaukee caused a strike in five large shoe factories to secure an advance of 8 per cent in wages.

At an auction sale of walnut in Delphi, Indiana, with bidders present from four states, 120 growing trees brought $6,600.

Harry Jackson, the notorious horse-trader of Chicago, was sentenced by Judge Tuley to six months in the house of correction.

The third attempt of the Reform alliance of Chicago to punish a saloon-keeper for Sunday sales resulted in a prompt acquittal.

Rev. Jesse B. Braley, of Nortonville, Kentucky, drowned himself at St. Louis to forestall an investigation into his private habits.

During a quarrel in a skating-rink at Coral, Michigan, James Maloney was accidentally killed by David Loaney, his personal friend.

The legislature of Ohio has passed a bill to create non-partisan boards of election for Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, and Columbus.

Kenward Philp, who was charged with forging the Morey letter in the Garfield campaign, died in Brooklyn Sunday, aged 40 years.

D. B. Peck, an old settler of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, the father of George W. Peck, the humorist, died very suddenly Friday.

At West Farmington, Ohio, a student and a saw-mill laborer were held in $1,000 each for blowing up a saloon with a dynamite cartridge.

The latest gas well struck at Findlay, Ohio, yields half a million cubic feet per day. The city is illuminated by the flames at three wells.

In a cigar factory in New York where a strike is in progress there were found three dynamite cartridges and a bottle of giant powder.

Grant Means, a wealthy cattle-dealer of Kansas City, is on trial at Atchison for an assault upon the wife of his farm manager, named Simpson.

In order to avoid international complications, the authorities of Manitoba propose to bring back a bank defaulter from Mexico by way of Liverpool.

The development of natural gas at Nashville, Tennessee, has led to the organization of a company with $100,000 capital to furnish heat and power.

Physicians at Belleville, Michigan, report that a farmer named Fanning accidentally lodged a bullet deep in his brain and remains active and rational.

The New Albany road paid $200,000 for the Medford and Bloomfield narrow-guage line, forty-two miles in length, and will take possession April 1.

Eight persons were severely injured by the explosion of powder in a grocery store at Winchester, Kentucky, where a lounger struck a match to light a cigar.

The iron bridge built by the Central Iowa road over the Mississippi river at Keithsburg, half a mile in length, was crossed by trains for the first time Monday.

The British minister at Athens has telegraphed to London that Greece will submit to superior force and enter her protest against the demands of the powers.

The coinage committee of the house of representatives, by a vote of 7 to 6, voted down a proposition to report adversely on the suspension of silver coinage.

Four of the minor Pacific roads have cut loose from the Southern Pacific office at San Francisco and established separate places for the sale of tickets at cut rates.

The Grand Army of Illinois, at a session held Thursday, in Springfield, almost unanimously adopted a resolution hostile to the restoration of Fitz John Porter.

The house committee on postoffices has unanimously agreed to report adversely all bills for the purchase or construction of telegraph lines by the government.

Dr. E. R. Myrtle, of Centre Point, Indiana, who recently eloped with his 12-year-old step-daughter, was captured on a farm near Patoka, and taken home in irons.

A policeman in Broadway, New York, picked up Rev. T. G. Quin, of Osceola, Wisconsin, who was stupid from drink and had been robbed of his watch and money.

George Q. Cannon, of Salt Lake, makes haste to repudiate all connection with the assault recently made by his sons and nephews upon District Attorney Dixon.

Eight sheep-herders on the ranch of Solomon Lina, on the Little Colorado river in Arizona, were killed Thursday by Apaches. Two parties of mounted men are in pursuit.

Frank W. Palmer, formerly postmaster of Chicago, has purchased from Congressman Houk the *Chronicle*, of Knoxville, Tennessee, and will make that place his home.

A mob at Oregon City herded forty-two Chinamen employed in the woolen mills, hurried them to the wharf, and paid their fares to Portland with money from their pockets.

John S. Cavender, one of the original free-state leaders in Missouri, who rose to the rank of brigadier general in the union armies of the southwest, died Tuesday in St Louis.

The American colony in the City of Mexico celebrated Washington's birthday by laying the corner-stone of a hospital in the suburbs, on which occasion Joaquin Miller read a poem.

Polk Johnston, now serving a life sentence in the Iowa penitentiary for killing a man named McBride, at Swan, will contest a judgment for $5,375 damages obtained by the widow.

Jonathan Ogden, treasurer of Edgar county, Illinois, whose debts amount to $45,000, has made an assignment, having failed to obtain a loan desired on 1,500 acres of choice land.

Captain Clark and family and fourteen other survivors of the ship Frank T. Thayer, which was fired at sea by mutineers, have arrived in New York. Mrs. Clark has well nigh lost her reason.

Albert Mitchell, a colored messenger in the offices of the Missouri Pacific road at St. Louis, has confessed having abstracted $1,000 from a package prepared for transmission to Crockett, Texas.

Mrs. Hendricks has received from the State Democratic club of California an engraved letter of condolence, inclosed in a massive solid silver envelope, laid in a morocco case lined with satin.

Detectives in Brooklyn have captured Michael O'Connell, the incendiary whose acts last summer caused the destruction of $600,000 worth of property at Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

The probate court at Cincinnati has removed Martin Brockman and Fred Hermann from directorships in the city infirmary. They last week sent in their resignations and fled to Canada and Cuba.

Mrs. John L. Adair, the white wife of a leading Indian, has been installed as postmistress at Tahlequah, Indian Territory, displacing a red man who was rendered ineligible for lack of citizenship.

A burglar entered the residence of Dr. E. S. Goucher, in Cleveland, chloroformed his wife, and took $25 from a desk in the office. The thief evidently concealed himself in the house early in the evening.

A committee of strikers from the McCormick reaper factory in Chicago has resolved that no work shall be done until a guarantee is given that only union men will be employed in any department.

The Canadian government has decided to send through the northwest, under command of General Middleton, a flying column of artillery, accompanied by squads from the cavalry and infantry schools.

W. S. Meservey, who died Sunday at Salem, Massachusetts, was a member of the first party to cross the plains to California, and subsequently became governor of New Mexico, where he acquired a large fortune.

J. B. Lucas, charged with the embezzlement of $4,000 from an insurance company at Cleveland, has been taken back to that city from Pittsburg, where he was arrested on the street, in the company of his wife.

Clara Jackson, a young colored woman of Springfield, Illinois, who was converted at Harrison's revival, has been sent to the insane asylum because she wishes to sacrifice her husband and babe to the Lord.

Work has been commenced on the Canadian Pacific railway bridge across the St. Lawrence at Lachine rapids. It is to be 3,550 feet in length, of steel imported from Scotland, and will next year be in readiness for trains.

In a letter published in Paris, Prince Jerome Napoleon declares that the expulsion of the French princes would tend toward the destruction of the republic. He recommends that the people elect the chief magistrate.

At Homer, Illinois, last Saturday, Clarence J. Sears, brained his wife with a carpenter's saw, in presence of his family. The murderer is 84 years of age, and his statements when arrested lead to the conclusion that he is insane.

John W. McCarthy, the defaulting clerk of the supreme court of California, was brought back from Honolulu on a requisition by Governor Stoneman. He claims that he owes the state nothing, and left in quest of health.

The proceedings of the American Agricultural association at New York were made interesting by a paper by S. Sa o, of Japan, which country has a farming population of fifteen millions, showing the improvements made in agriculture.

The superior court at Atlanta has enjoined Mrs. J. P. Weaver, of Indiana, from removing the body of a wealthy citizen, killed in a railway accident, who called himself J. W. Pierce, but whom she claimed as her runaway husband.

It has been discovered that the chemical waste from a dynamite factory on Burnhardt's creek, north of Reading, Pa., has caused among the hundreds of people who drink the water a malady somewhat similar to consumption.

Although work has been resumed at all the mines south of Connellsville, the trouble in the coke region of Pennsylvania is by no means ended. Two mines were deserted at noon Monday through fear of the Hungarians, who still threaten violence.

A further cut of $20 on first-class tickets to California has been made by the Burlington and Rio Grande roads, in retaliation for the course of the Atchison company. The price of limited tickets from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast is therefore $30.

A body of masked men at Nicolaus, California, shipped forty-four Chinamen by steamer to Sacramento. The Celestials at Snohomish City, Washington territory, have been fired upon and their buildings damaged by dynamite, but they refused to leave.

In the criminal court at Pittsburg, Thursday, in a case involving the ownership of an infant, Mrs. Myers and Mrs. Bauer each swore that she was its natural mother, and each was amply corroborated by witnesses. The court gave the child to the former.

Dr. J. H. Gleeson, of Cleveland, died in ten minutes after drinking a graduate of carbolic acid in a drug store on St. Clair street. Standing beside the fatal portion was a graduate containing whisky, and his mistake seems to the druggist an unaccountable one.

Mrs. Roche, a handsome young widow of St. Louis, caused the arrest of a female fortune-teller named Schadt, whom she charges with defrauding her of $1,450 for love-powders to blow through the keyhole of a room occupied by a blonde gentleman she desired to marry.

David Sholty, who attempted the lives of all his brother's family near Bloomington, Illinois, was burned to death in the barn which he set on fire. Mrs. Levi Sholty received thirteen wounds in the back from a gun charged with shot and bullets, and can not survive her injuries.

Several members of the Horse-Thief association at Parsons, Kansas, spent the night in an outlying school-house to catch some of the tramps who have been gathering there. One of these unfortunates was intimidated with shot-guns, tried by the vigilantes, and given twenty-two lashes.

Since Noah Porter resigned the presidency of Yale college there has been a struggle between the alumni and the clergy for the control of the institution. Mason Young, a well-known graduate, has published a letter charging the corporation with neglect and incapacity in financial matters.

Nearly eight hundred professors and students of Yale college rushed out Saturday to join in the search for the wife of Professor Waldo, who disappeared while temporarily insane. Her corpse was found at the foot of a cliff at Pine Rock. She was a niece of Judge Fullerton, of New York.

James H. Paine, a miser who died recently in New York, was a grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence. While he was largely interested in the Chicago Land company, and ranked among his relatives as a millionaire, only $300 was found among the rags in which he expired.

The Canadian Pacific road has definitely selected the head of Burrard inlet as the site for the western terminus. The place will be called Vancouver, and the construction of wharves and depots will soon be commenced. The track will be extended by the end of June twenty miles from Port Moody.

At Martinsburg, West Virginia, early Friday morning, a negro named Burns was taken from jail and hanged, after he had confessed a criminal assault on a white girl. A colored lunatic near Savannah, Georgia, strangled two boys in a church-yard and left their bodies to be devoured by buzzards.

J. Frank Crockett, master mechanic of the Boston and Lowell road, paid a brakeman $1,300 for injuries received while setting a brake which gave way. The victim had obtained judgment against the company for $11,000, but the supreme court set it aside and fixed the liability upon the master mechanic.

Socialists of London, to the number of ten thousand, massed in Hyde Park, London, Sunday, listened to speeches from three platforms, and adopted resolutions censuring the government for its failure to commence public works in behalf of the unemployed. Thirty thousand persons have applied to the mansion house for relief.

Judge Wylie, in the common pleas court at Columbus, Ohio, dismissed the application for the discharge on habeas corpus of Daniel J. Dalton, clerk of the courts of Hamilton county, and remanded him to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms of the house. Dalton can now produce the returns desired or serve a jail sentence. He threatens to appeal to the supreme court.

The Grant monument-fund committee of New York is in a state of uproar because of the alleged interference of ex-Gov. Cornell. The fund has received $115,000, but it appears that the office expenses have been $6,000. The contributions dribble along now at the rate of two or three per week. Secretary Greener said last night that the only hope of the committee lay in the prospect of congress appropriating $500,000 for the fund.

The birthday of George Washington was commemorated at the national capital by an artillery salute, a parade of militia companies, and a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon by the Continental guards, who placed on Washington's tomb a basket of flowers sent by President Cleveland. Four veterans of the war of 1812 held their annual reunion in New York. There was a parade of policemen and firemen in St. Louis and a military display at Pittsburg.

At a caucus of Republican legislators at Columbus, Ohio, it was decided to pass at once another liquor tax like the Scott law, which was declared unconstitutional. The law now proposed will tax all saloons $200 each, with no reference to the liquors sold, whether malt and vinous or spirituous. A majority of the caucus also favored a local option law, which will be put on passage when the tax law is passed. It will add $2,000,000 annually to the state revenues.

◆

WASHINGTON.

A call for $10,000,000 in 3 per cent bonds has been issued by Secretary Manning, to be paid April. So far during February the treasury has disbursed nearly $10,000,000 on pension account.

Major Williams, a special agent of the treasury, reports that nearly all imported books are undervalued more than 50 per cent. He recommends that duties be assessed on the average retail price, and that stereotype plates be treated as originals.

The statue of Gen. John A. Rawlins, is so obscurely situated in Washington that it is difficult to find it. Congress has been memorialized by numerous army associations, including the Union Veteran Club of Chicago, to find a better place for the statue. Resolutions directing the Secretary of War to do this have been favorably acted upon by committees in both branches, and early action will probably be had.

THE BELL CASE.

The counsel associated in the prosecution of the suit to determine the validity of the Bell telephone patents have nearly concluded their preliminary labors, and the first of the week will announce the place of holding the suit. It is pretty generally understood that Columbus has been selected, Judge Thurman's wishes in this respect having prevailed with the other lawyers, who are also not averse to pleading before Judge Baxter. Following the announcement recently made that Attorney General Garland intended to dispose of his Pan-Electric stock by donating it to some charitable institution comes a letter from Mr. J. Harris Rodgers, the inventor of the Pan-Electric telephone, in which Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, President of the company, is notified that the stock held by Mr. Garland must revert to the company if he does not perform his written contract and aid in obtaining a charter.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

The Senate has become very weary of the protracted debate upon Senator Blair's educational bill, which in view of the fact that it has been previously discussed at great length and passed the Senate at the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, has already consumed more time during the present session than the consideration of other pressing business warrants. It is believed that several Senators are as yet undetermined which way they will vote, and, although the bill is likely to pass the Senate, it is known that, but for outside pressure, mainly on the part of states desiring to obtain the funds which are provided for distribution among them, the negative vote would be largely increased. The Senate vote on the bill in the Forty-eighth Congress was: Yeas, 33; nays, 11; absent or paired, 32, and it is doubtful whether it will have greater affirmative strength at the present time. Although the bill passed the Senate April 7, 1880, at the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, no action was had thereupon by the House, either at the first or second sessions, and it perished on the Speaker's table. The advocates of the measure express the conviction that the House will not repeat its previous course of non-action, but the opinion is freely expressed that more hostility will be developed in that body than is generally anticipated, whenever the bill shall be reached for discussion.

EDMUNDS' RESOLUTION.

The indications now are that the compromise between the extreme and the moderate republican senators relative to the attitude to be maintained toward the administration has been successful, and that while Mr. Edmunds' resolutions do not go so far as he would be glad to go, the senators who have been disposed to hang back will go as far as those resolutions. These represent the concessions that had to be made by the extremests to senators who were opposed to a policy of wholesale rejection. The resolutions have been misapprehended in many quarters. The only nominations to be rejected are those of persons nominated to succeed persons suspended, information regarding whose suspensions the administration refuses to send to the senate. Care will be taken not to call for information where the republicans do not have what they call a "good case," and information will be asked for as to some classes of removals, and in some states, more than in others. The papers will be called for in a great many postoffice cases. It is probable that the postmaster general will be asked to furnish the papers in the case of every presidential postmaster in the state of Virginia, for instance. This is due to the fact, as alleged by the Republicans, that the Virginia Republican postmasters were all removed upon charges which either reflected upon them personally or upon those who secured their appointment. The Virginia senators take this as a personal affront, and the postoffice committee will undoubtedly support them in their request for the production of the papers. As it is probable that all of the papers will be refused, it may be expected that all of the presidential postmasters in Virginia whose names are now pending before the senate will be rejected. The theory of the republicans, as has been suggested by one of them, is that suspension without the assignment of reasons is a stigma; that rejection by the senate is also a stigma, and that it is but just that one stigma shall offset the other. If the republican is to remain in a locality with the cause of his removal unexplained, the democrat may live there without being able to assign the cause of his rejection. Moreover, it is charged that the accusations that have been made against the suspended officers have been in most instances preferred by those persons whose nominations to be their successors are now pending.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

FEB. 17.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hoar introduced a bill providing for the erection of a suitable monument at Washington to General Ulysses S. Grant. The bill appropriates $150,000 for the purpose, and provides for a commission of three members of each house to contract for the same. Mr. Logan suggested the amount to be increased to $250,000, which was agreed to, and the bill was referred to the Library committee.

One of the measures considered to-day was a bill amending the Revised Statutes in relation to trespassers on Indian lands. It provides for the punishment by fine not more than $500 and imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, of persons going on Indian lands with the purpose of occupying the same, and also for the forfeiture of their wagons, teams, and outfit. Mr. Ingalls thought the fine and imprisonment sufficient without the forfeiture indicated. Mr. Dawes said that the bill was intended to meet the case of the so-called "boomers," but agreed with Mr. Ingalls. The forfeiture clause was, therefore, on Mr. Ingalls' motion, struck out, and the bill thus amended was passed.

FEB. 18.—In the debate in the Senate to-day on the educational bill Senator Ingalls said: "The North, the Northwest and the West do not want this bill; on the contrary, they spurned it. The people of Kansas indignantly spurned the assumption that they desired a donation from the national Treasury to sustain their common schools." Mr. Ingalls was "fatigued" with the presumptions he had heard that the Northern and Western people wanted this money. "Let us drop disguises and come down to common sense. Do not insult the people of the Northern and Western States by declaring that they want any portion of this donation. This bill was essentially dishonest, and the states that would take the money under it were actuated by precisely the same spirit that would pick a pocket or rob a grave-yard. When the states of the South asked for this money on the basis of the whole

Continued on page 8.]

Hollyhocks.

A flaunting, graceless flower, you say?
Ah, well, it may be so;
And still it seems but yesterday,
That morning long ago.
I almost see the cottage yet,
The winding path—and Margaret.

A light-winged breeze sailed gently by;
The lark's clear note afar,
Thro' the blue spaces of the sky,
Slid like a falling star.
I never saw her look so fair;
Ah, if I told her, would she care.

Within a scarlet hollyhock,
A pollen-laden bee,
Deep plunging, made the blossom rock.
She flushed a smile at me,
And with a motion swift and light
She caught the silken petals tight.

Loud hummed the bee with angry wing—
"Why thus so ill content?
The sweets you sought, poor foolish thing,"
She said, "are all misspent!"
My heart leaped up to hear her speak;
A sudden courage dyed my cheek.

"Darling!" I cried, "Oh, let him fly,
And take me in his place!
Fast prisoned in your heart could I
Ask any sweeter grace?
I could not struggle to be free,
So dear a jailer holds the key."

Her cheek flushed like an op'ning rose,
No word her lips did say—
I saw her little hand unclose,
The glad bee flew away.
Ah, me! 'twas forty years ago—
My hair is gray—yet this I know:

I've roamed thro' many garden bowers
And blooming fields since then—
In summer wild-wood gathered flowers,
And in the mountain glen
Pulled harebells from the moss-grown rock,
Yet most I loved the hollyhock.

—Mary A. P. Stansbury.

LOVE TO RESCUE.

"We'll take you in," said Betty, with a patronizing air that was quite new to her, "because you have been so kind, and have got us all the boughs to decorate with. But you mustn't tell anybody, George. Mr de Vaux and I want to astonish the natives to-night."

It was George Knox for whom she opened the door of the new barn, that marvelous structure of Mr. Sprague's, an outgrowth of fancy farming on large capital.

There it stood, like a palace of agriculture, painted pure white, with latticed windows of emerald-green, and an airy observatory at the top, surmounted by a gilded weather-vane.

The barn had just been finished that summer, but the crops were all in and half threshed when Betty made up her mind to have a harvest-home. There was plenty of room for dancing in the wide area between the mows, when the farming implements and machinery were moved out of the way.

"Walk in, Mr. Knox," said Clarence de Vaux, with the air of one to the manner born. "Miss Betty and I have been doing the decorative inside."

George winced at the constant association of his name with Betty's, and looked jealously at the girl's fair face, which had never seemed farther from him than now.

"She will never care for me," George said gloomily, with a desperate look at his brown hands and homely clothes, thrice ugly by contrast with the dainty elegance of Clarence de Vaux.

He went into the barn marvelling, yet full of despair.

It never occurred to him that he had any part in the beauty of that interior, though he had loaned his team and spent a whole day cutting boughs and gathering flowers for Betty at her command, without even knowing what she was going to do with them.

"Doesn't it look pretty?" Betty demanded, as they stood inside of the barn, and she took a few giddy turns with De Vaux over the well-waxed floor. "This is Mr. de Vaux's doing. He is quite an artist, I assure you."

"Ah, now, Miss Betty!" cried De Vaux, pulling his mustache. "Spare my blushes!"

"It looks beautiful," George said simply.

And for a moment his honest eyes shone with pleasure.

The scene was a very pretty one. All around the walls were arranged impromptu seats; the walls were hung with green boughs and autumn leaves, with fruit and grain, and farm implements gaily decked with ribbons.

Chinese lanterns depended from the rafters, and a chandelier, made of laths cleverly nailed together, supported a hundred wax candles.

"You will have to be careful about fire," suggested George mildly. "With all that hay in the mows, the least spark would make a blaze in a minute."

"There won't be any danger, I guess," Betty said carelessly. "Would you like to go up in the cupola, George? There's a lovely view from there. You can see Ranke's hill and the mill-pond quite plainly. Won't you come up, Mr. de Vaux?"

"No, I thank you" De Vaux said lazily. "I am too tired for stairs. If you'll excuse me Miss Betty, I'll wait for you below."

A look of pique came over Betty's face, but she managed to hide it, and went on up the staircase with George.

There was a lovely view up there, but he had no eyes for it. He had been longing so for a moment with her alone that he pressed close to her side, and looked down into the witching face that had broken his peace for ever.

"Betty," he said, in a voice that trembled from very love, "what is the matter with you lately? You are not the same to me as you used to be."

"Why, nothing!" she answered in feigned surprise. "You're full of notions, George."

"No, I am not," he said decidedly. "I know when you are kind to me and when you are not. Betty, you know that I love you with my whole soul. I have never asked you to be my wife, just because your father is a rich man, and I am only a young farmer who has his way to make. But if I thought you could care for me a little—— Oh, Betty, do you think you could?"

He had seized her hand, and was looking wistfully into her fair face, with a great hunger on his lips to taste the sweetness of that tempting mouth so near his own.

He was a fine fellow, and Betty knew it. He had never looked nobler than he did at that moment; but De Vaux was a gentleman with invisible means of support; his hands were white, and he could dance the lawn tennis quadrilles beautifully.

"I am sorry, George," she said hastily. "I am very fond of you, but I—I don't think I could care for you in that way."

He dropped her hand instantly, and a strange whiteness came over his bronze skin.

"Is it this De Vaux?" he asked huskily. "Are you engaged to him?"

"No," said Betty with a warm flush; "I am not exactly engaged to him, but ——"

"I understand. Shall we go down now?"

They came down in silence, and found Clarence de Vaux smoking a cigarette.

"You ought not to light that in here," said George sternly. "You'd better throw it away."

"Sir!" said Clarence, giving him a prolonged stare. "I smoke where I choose."

"Then you had better choose such places as can not be jeopardised by your folly," said George curtly. "Betty, I wouldn't let him smoke in here."

"I don't see any harm in Mr. de Vaux's lighting a cigarette if he wishes," she said with a resentful flash of her dark eyes. "You must not allow your personal feelings to provoke you to rudeness, Mr. Knox."

"I had no intention of being rude," George said quickly. "But I warn you that if you are not careful to-night this barn will be in ashes to-morrow."

"You are a prophet of evil," said Betty carelessly. "If you are ready, Mr. de Vaux, we will go in. Are you going, George? Well, good-bye. I suppose we shall see you to-night?"

"I hardly think so," George answered.

And, lifting his hat, he left them to walk back to the house together.

The evening brought with it a fine September moon, mellow and full. The ladies and gentlemen were all in costume, and Betty's dress was wonderfully becoming.

"You look like a poem incarnate," whispered Clarence de Vaux, as they glided over the floor together. "Won't you give me a few moments in the cupola when this is over? The moon is perfect, and the landscape is divine to-night."

"Oh, dear!" cried Betty, as a breeze swept through her curls and drifted them backward. "How cool it is up here! I wish I'd brought my shawl."

"Shall I get it for you?" De Vaux said devotedly.

"If you will be so kind. It is a white cashmere, hanging on a peg by the door."

He started down again with alacrity. The band was playing a merry tune as he made his way to where Betty's wrap was hanging.

It was just slightly above his reach; but he jumped for it, and succeeded in bringing it down—only something else came with it.

A Chinese lantern hanging near was caught in the fringe of the shawl, and flitted off the wire, falling over the beam right into the midst of the bay-mow.

In an instant the place was in flames. Like magic a conflagration seemed to be conjured up, roaring around the huge rafters and breathing forth a choking mass of smoke.

There was one wild scream. The music ceased with a crash, and every individual rushed towards the one door, Clarence de Vaux among them. They had but one thought—to escape from the burning structure.

Betty, alone up in the cupola, was all unconscious of her danger until the smell of smoke sent her to the staircase. A few steps down, and she was confronted by the fire, which shut off her passage completely.

With a wild cry for help, she ran upstairs again, and clambered out on the roof. But there was no help for her there. The barn was gabled, and its slanting roof made it impossible to take a step without immediate danger.

They saw her below, and a shout of agonised helplessness went up to meet her cries of terror.

Down on her knees Betty dropped.

"Oh, God, help me!" she prayed;

And then she heard a voice that had always carried comfort and security to her heart.

"This way, Betty," George Knox cried.

And then his strong arms threw about her a heavy horse-blanket, whose wet folds protected her from the flames while he bore her through their midst down the fiery stairway and out in the cool night, where she was safe once more.

Betty never knew how they made that perilous escape, for when she came to herself, they told her George could not see her.

He was horribly burned—poor fellow!—and raving wildly.

Clarence de Vaux had vanished. Public opinion, condemning him for his base desertion of Betty in the hour of mortal peril, had branded him a coward, and he had left town in a hurry.

It was some weeks before George Knox again opened his eyes consciously on the world, and saw Betty wringing out the soft linen cloths that had cooled his burns and slowly tempered the raging fever in his head.

"Betty!" he whispered. "Are you safe?"

"Yes, dear," she answered with a smile whose gladness George felt in every part of his being. "You saved me. Not a hair of my head was hurt."

"Thank Heaven!" he said softly. "I tried to spare you, Betty. I loved you so!"

"I know you did," she said kneeling down at his side and taking one of his poor bandaged hands in hers; "and I loved you too, George, though I was not quite sure of it. But I am now," she added tenderly, "and, George dear, if you will take me now, I will marry you whenever you like."

"Oh, Betty!" he cried. "My darling, are you sure?"

She bent over him with a look which there was no mistaking, and then George felt the lips he had coveted pressed to his own in a fond willing kiss.

"Yes, dear," she answered, "I am quite sure."

Mr. Sprague's barn was in ashes, but people said he was a rich man and could stand it.

e was very fond of George Knox, to whom he looked for the practical realisation of all his own brilliant schemes of agriculture; and when he heard that it was the "barn fire," as it was known afterwards, which gave him his so[illegible]n-law, he said it had paid.

Bismarck's income is in the neighborhood of $100 000.

THE HUNTING LEOPARD.

A Singular Kind or Sport which is Practiced in the Jungle.

I think it was here, writes a correspondent to *Our Indian Stations*, that I witnessed the only instance I ever saw of the black buck being run into and killed by the cheetah, or hunting leopard. Many consider this a low kind of sport, but I think it is equal to a partridge shooting, besides being a beautiful sight. I shall therefore describe as well as I can what I saw. On arriving with my friends at the place of meeting in the jungle we found a few rough-and-ready-looking natives in charge of three carts, or rather small two-wheeled platforms, drawn by bullocks. On each vehicle sat, in an erect attitude, a beautiful leopard, strongly chained and with a hood over his eyes, similar to those used for hawks. We were soon under way and driving toward the herd of antelopes which could be seen grazing in the distance and which had been marked down beforehand. There was no difficulty in getting the carts to within 120 yards of the deer. Then one of the cheetahs, a fine male, was unhooded and set free. Its departure from the gharry and its decision in choosing the most covered line in the open plain for rushing on its prey were so instantaneous and rapid as to be quite marvelous. It seemed to vanish from the cart and appear simultaneously half way toward the fine black buck it had singled out for attack. When at about thirty yards from the unsuspicious troop they suddenly became aware of the deadly peril they were in. One and all sprang into the air with galvanic bounds, and no doubt expected to escape easily by flight. But the hunting cheetah is, I suppose, for a hundred yards, by far the fleetest of all wingless things; and this one was soon in the midst of the affrighted throng, which scattered wildly and panic-stricken in all directions, as their leader—a fine black buck—was struck down in their midst. There he lay, alone, in his death agony, in the deadly clutch of his beautiful and relentless foe. We ran as hard as we could and were soon surrounding the strange group.

Neither animal moved, for the buck was paralyzed by fear—his starting eyeballs and dilated nostrils alone gave evidence of life. The cheetah, on the other hand, with his body spread out over the prostrate form of his victim, seemed to strain every nerve in pressing his prey against the earth as, with his long, sharp fangs buried in its delicate throat, he continued the process of strangulation. He was very motionless, but his eyes were fixed upon us with a glare of extraordinary ferocity that became intensified as his keepers rushed forward and seized the deer by the hind leg. The brute now growled fiercely, and, tightening his clutch, looked so extremely dangerous that I was far from envying those who were in such close proximity to him. But they know their trade. With a long, sharp knife they cut the deer's throat and caused the warm blood to spout in torrents into the face of the half-wild beast, whose whole frame now seemed to thrill with ecstasy. One of the operators, in the meanwhile, caught a quantity of the crimson life stream in a wooden bowl, and forced the steaming fluid under the very nose of the excited leopard, who, quitting his hold, at once began to lap with avidity. While engaged in this process the leather hood was swiftly clapped over his eyes, and the collar, with two chains attached, was adjusted round his neck. While this was going on a third man had cut off one of the bucks hind legs, and this, the "lion's share," was held close to the bloody chalice, which was no sooner emptied than the brute seized the meat thus provided with a vice-like grip. Each chain was now grasped by a different man, who, by keeping apart so that the tether remained taut, kept the leopard between them in such a way that neither was within reach of his claws or teeth. Then the third individual, who had ever retained his hold of the shank-bone of the leg of venison, gently drew the cheetah to the little cart that had now been brought close up. As soon as the beast felt himself against the edge of his own familiar chariot he sprang lightly upon it and proceeded to demolish his succulent morceau at his ease. I now inspected the carcass of the deer, with a view to ascertaining, if possible, how the cheetah had been able so instantaneously to strike down such a powerful animal immediately on getting up with it. I at once observed a single long, deep gash in the flank, which was evidently caused by the decisive blow. But I could not imagine with what weapon the leopard had been able to inflict this very strange-looking wound, for the cheetah has a foot like a dog and his claws are not retractile. Turning then to the beast as it sat on the cart I inspected it closely and saw that the dew-claw, which in the dog appears such a useless appendage, is represented in this brute by a terrible-looking talon exactly suited to the infliction of such a gash.

"As Ye Sow so Shall Ye Reap."

To marry or not to marry, is a question nearly all must answer. To one side it is an unfair position, for they must needs choose from those who ask or go without, and the uncertainty of future opportunities are so great [illegible] to greatly influence the answer, and so often do after events prove the mistake thus made, one cannot help wishing each person was stamped with [illegible] address of their par[illegible]ers for l'fe; th[illegible] much settled, one facto[illegible] of mistake w[illegible] be removed, and wha[illegible] fault-fin[illegible] there must b[illegible] would not be a me[illegible] other. As s[illegible] ate of th[illegible] not be, we must [illegible] the best of m[illegible] as we find th[illegible] [illegible] doubt the [illegible] trouble on [illegible] but [illegible] is no more [illegible] on the [illegible] woman. [illegible] ere most [illegible] ed [illegible] kn[illegible] can [illegible] other [illegible] taken. Y[illegible] to- g[illegible] from im- pu[illegible] will [illegible] wh[illegible] and [illegible] all su[illegible] of know ng for a c[illegible] judge all th[illegible] and [illegible] means more [illegible] un [illegible] with some [illegible] to constan[illegible] pate one's wishes.

Girls have learn[illegible] at however sensible they may [illegible] ss they can put on style and look bewitching, ten chances to one instead of being honored for it, they will be snubbed and left to languish on the parental bush until the frosts of fall have come; if young men cannot afford to marry it is their own fault, for they have put a premium on dress and accomplishments in women, and its not their fault all women are not extravagant and selfish, which thanks to innate good sense is not the case. Were men not so near stone blind on this point they would have less trouble in finding sensible wives, for in every town there is at least a score of just as good, economical, sensible girls, as the good mother, men are so fond of quoting. She probably does not excel in roller skating; I doubt if she knows how to dance, but she can and does help mother, plays for home amusement, and enjoys reading of the more substantial kind, but let me tell you young man if you are going to find her you will need more of a recommendation than a gold-headed cane, a love of a mustache and a rhine stone pin can give, or you will very likely fail to win her for a wife. It is more than probable she can take care of herself and will need to see she is gaining a helpmeet before she consents to give up her liberty and her name. But young men will not get their eyes open until mothers take the matter in hand and train their boys from the cradle up to be Men Fit For Husbands. It is a lamentable fact that mothers seldom think of having this object in view. It seems to be the general opinion, that some woman will be able to live with the man, who, as a boy, possessed such a violent temper it was almost impossible to live with him, who was coaxed, petted and spoiled from the cradle up, until by some fairy process he is to outgrow all these little failings and develop into a Man Fit For a Husband, just as easily as nature gives the downy upper lip when manhood's estate is reached. The facts will bear me out in saying this is not always the case—"as ye sow, so shall ye reap"—the ungoverned boy will make a more or less tyrannical husband.—*Amelia A. Whitfield, in Good Housekeeping.*

Death Valley.

The San Francisco *Call*, in answer to a correspondent who wants to know the true history of Death valley, gives the following information:

Death valley owes its name partially to its frightfully desolate character, being for the most part destitute of everything necessary to support life, and partly to the number of persons and animals that perished there. The valley is 100 miles long by twenty wide, though only about forty miles in length and eight or ten in width is embraced within Inyo county. In 1852 a large party of immigrants perished from thirst within its limits. Its level is from 100 to 400 feet below that of the sea, giving it a greater depression than the Caspian and nearly as great as that of the Dead sea. It is, says Cronise, probably the bed of a former lake, the waters of which were strongly charged with salt and soda. For forty-five miles in length and fifteen in width along its center it is a salt marsh, in which the Amargorza (or Bitter) river sinks, and where a thin layer of soil covers an unknown depth of soft mud. For miles there is no water fit to drink, and, although springs are numerous, they are intensely alkaline. Saline efflorescence and mineral incrustations cover a great portion of the surface, which, except within the limits of the marsh, is composed of an ashlike earth, mixed with a tenacious clay, sand, and alkali, so soft that a man can not travel over it in the winter time without difficulty, and for animals it is entirely impassable at any season. In spots where there is less moisture the surface is so porous that a horse sinks into it half way to his knees, rendering travel slow and laborious. Water can be obtained by digging down a few feet, but it is so saline and bitter that it can be used by neither man nor beast. With the exception of a few clumps of worthless shrubs the plain is destitute of the slightest traces of vegetation, nor are any signs of life to be seen upon it, except a small black gnat, which in summer swarms in myriads, entering the eyes, nose, and ears of the traveler, and persecuting him with its peculiarly irritating sting. The heat is fearful during the summer. An exploring party in 1865 found the temperature in January—the coolest month in the year—as high as 90 degrees Fahrenheit. When there is no breeze through the long canyon the air becomes so dense that respiration is painful and difficult. During the spring terrible gales of wind fill the air with salt, gravel, and sand, in clouds as black as coal smoke. The whole surface of the valley, except the marsh in the center, is scarred in all directions with deep grooves, which appear to have been made by freshets caused by heavy storms and the bursting of water-spouts. Altogether it is as dismal and dreary a place as can be imagined.

How Many Hours for Sleep?

There is an old saying that has frightened a great many people from taking the rest that nature demanded for them, "Nine hours are enough for a fool." They may be; and not too many for a wise man who feels that he needs them. Goethe, when performing his most prodigious literary feats, felt that he needed nine hours; what is better, he took them. We presume it is conceded by all thoughtful persons that the brain in very young children, say three or four years of age, requires all of twelve hours in rest, or sleep. This period is shortened gradually until, at fourteen years of age, the boy is found to need only ten hours. When full grown and in a healthy condition, the man may find a night of eight hours sufficient to repair the exhaustion of the day and new-cr[illegible] him for the morrow. *But if he discover that he needs more sleep he should take it.* There is surely something wrong about him; perhaps a forgotten w[illegible] must be repaired. His sleep, ev[illegible]ntly, has not been made up; and until it has and he can spring to his work w[illegible] an exhilaration for it, he should sensibly conclude to let his instinct contro[illegible] him and stay in bed.—*Margaret Sidney, in Good Housekeeping.*

Gen. Butler continues to appear in the United States supreme court. His residence is in Lowell, but he maintains law offices in Boston and Washington.

LIFE IN ICELAND.

Guests Packed Away Promiscuously in Narrow, Undesirable Bunks.

All members of an Iceland family sleep in one room, and this, indeed, often serves all purposes save that of kitchen, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*. Very narrow, and from six to twenty feet long, according to the size of the family, with a row of low bunks on either side, leaving a space three or four feet wide down the center, these rooms are lighted by one small window at the end, ventilated by the door or trap through which they are entered from below, and warmed by the heat of the bodies collected in them. The steeply-pitched roof, constructed of rafters and overlapping boards and covered on the outside with a thick layer of growing turf, rests on low walls and makes it impossible to stand upright except under the ridge. The priests' house and a few others have guest-chambers, with sometimes a stove, which is only used on extraordinary occasions, owing to the difficulty of transporting fuel from the sea-ports. Parties of tourists stop where there is a church and shiver out the night on the eight-inch-wide benches, the vestment chests, on the floor; but if there are only one or two of you and no guest-room, or that is already filled, you generally share, for experience's sake, in the somewhat promiscuous nightly packing of the family—for experience sake, mind you, and you always get it, as well as the only good idea of the home life of the people.

Upon this evening I found myself in a room smokily and dimly lighted by seal-oil, burned with a wick of cotton-grass in a lamp of brass, much like the ancient lamps of the Greeks, but furnished with an overhanging arm and a swivel and boat-hook arrangement, which permits of its being stuck or hung wherever the user wishes. Two bunks on one side and one on the other were literally full. In one a man and two boys, in another two women and children, and in the third three men, all sleeping like sardines in a box, the head of one on the same pillow as the feet of his next bed-fellows, and the space that was not occupied by human beings probably was by beings inhuman.

After shaking up the many boxes and bundles under the rude mattress and giving an extra poke or two to the feather or down-bed, which is the only form of covering known in Iceland, one of the girls motioned us to the bed where we were to sleep (an Iceland gentleman was to share my bed), and then, as if it were an every-day occurrence to shock the senses of a modest traveler, while we were undressing she, with two others, proceeded to disrobe and take possession of the bunk opposite ours, until "the last in bed put out the light." My companion somewhat surprised me by a warning to secrete any valuables I might have, but as he was an Icelander I thought it better to follow his advice than to trust to the proverbial honesty of his countrymen, and after an application from a box of rough on rats—no, well, never mind—I was soon unconscious, breathing carbonic acid gas by the cubic yard, but in sweet oblivion until awakened during the general turnout next morning.

The daylight revealed nothing new except, perhaps, the many little articles stuffed into every nook and crevice. Furniture is scarce and a chest of drawers a luxury in an Icelandic habitation, and odds and ends are hung on nails in the roof, stuffed into the cracks, or in boxes hidden away under the mattresses in the bunks. Horn spoons, knives and forks, bits of cloth, needles, books, and fish-hooks were tucked promiscuously away, and old clothes and fish hung over lines stretched lengthwise of the ridge-pole. It was interesting to see the men, after slipping into the few clothes they had removed upon retiring, sit on the edge of the beds chatting and sipping the coffee brought by the women.

Several times I was roused from my musings by the rustling of the disarranged covering in a bed which I had supposed empty, and presently a half naked child would start up from the depths and stare in open-eyed wonder at the stranger, who returned the gaze with a sense of the ludicrous rising within him. From beds where I had counted three the night before four had already risen, and how many more were to follow? At the farther end of the aisle a mattress spread upon the floor had served for the resting-place of three more girls, whose accustomed bunk myself and companion had probably occupied. By this time I had begun to feel the need of a little clean air, and, getting into my clothes, I descended to the guest-room, where I breakfasted on more mutton and turnips, but lighted this time with a cup of chocolate and some English crackers.

Converse in an Unknown Tongue.

A Louisville correspondent writes: An evening paper a few days ago prints the following remarkable story from a reliable correspondent at New Haven, Nelson county, this State: "A respectable farmer, Mr. J. Knox Ice, who lives seven miles northwest of here, on the Beach ford, has two sons—Alexander, aged 13, and Nicholas, aged 12—who speak an unknown tongue which they alone understand, and which is wholly unknown to the parents or the rest of the family. It is a still more singular fact that each boy speaks a different language, but they understand each other. It was not until recently that Alexander could learn to speak English, and Nicholas can't "catch on" yet, Alexander acting as interpreter between his younger brother and the other members of the family. The boys are good-looking and endowed with average intelligence. Mr. Ice married a Miss Boone and the families of both date back to our first settlers. The boys have never traveled twenty miles from home and have never been associated in any way with foreigners of any clime, and I doubt if they ever heard any other language than the English. Mr. Ice has five other children, two older and two younger than these boys, all of whom speak their native tongue plainly and always have, but know nothing whatever of the language spoken by Alexander and Nicholas. The parents, as well as the whole community, are completely at a loss to know how to account for this strange freak of nature.

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THOSE WHO BELIEVE that Nature will work off a Cough or a Cold should understand that this MAY be done, but at the expense of the Constitution, and we all know that repeating this dangerous practice weakens the Lung Powers and terminates in a Consumptive's Grave. Don't take the chances; use DR. BIGELOW'S CURE, which is a safe, pleasant and speedy cure for all Throat and Lung Troubles. In 50 cent and dollar bottles.

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Is the best known remedy for all blood diseases, stomach and liver troubles, pimples, costiveness, bad breath, piles, ague and malarial diseases, indigestion, loss of appetite, low spirits, headache, and all diseases of the kidneys. Price 50 cents, of all druggists.

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from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

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Dr. Pierce's LITTLE Pleasant LIVER Purgative Pellets PILLS.
SIZE OF PELLETS
ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a vial.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption. Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.

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A two-story house with four rooms, good cellar, and water. Located on Clay street near Cherry. Enquire at Rolling Mill office. tf

Bishop's Ring Around the Sun.

If there is nothing new under the sun, there is at least something new around it. For the last two years close observers of the sky have noticed that the noonday sun has been surrounded by a corona of dusky, coppery, or reddish light, as it has been variously described, the circle of most distinct color having a radius of about fifteen degrees, and inclosing a brilliant, silvery or bluish glow close around the solar disk. A similar appearance of much less intensity has been occasionally noticed around the full moon on very clear winter nights.

The most experienced observers of sky-colors are agreed that this corona was not visible before the latter months of 1883. Von Bezold, of Munich, who was considered the most competent meteorologist to prepare a schedule for observations on the colors of the sky for the recent German Arctic Expedition, says that, in spite of the close attention he had previously given to the appearance of the usual whitish glow around the sun, he had never till recently seen the dusky ring. Thollon, of Nice, who had made a special study of the sky around the sun for a series of years, declares confidently that a change occurred in November, 1883. Backhouse, of Sunderland, who has a careful record of parhelia for twenty-five years, confirms this opinion. We may, therefore, safely accept the conclusion that the change of color from the blue of the open sky to the intense glare of whitish light close around the sun, was until lately effected without the appearance of any reddish tinge in the transitional area.

The new corona, to which the name of "Bishop's ring" has been given after its first observer, has never been a very conspicuous affair, and therefore has not attained the popular attention that it deserves; but it could easily be seen every clear day last winter, and has repeatedly been noticed since then in the latter months of 1885.—*William M. Davis, in Popular Science Monthly for February.*

Lamont and Cleveland.

An Albany correspondent writes: In the interesting sketch of the life of Col Daniel S. Lamont, the president's secretary, published in *Harper's Weekly* the other day, it is recorded that Mr. Cleveland said to his faithful assistant, who had expressed some doubt about being able to go to Washington with him:

"Well, Dan, if you don't go I won't go, and that's all there is about it."

Up here where the circumstances occurred the tale is told somewhat differently. It is said that Mr. Lamont had been aware that strong influences were being brought to bear on Mr. Cleveland for the appointment of someone else than he as private secretary. He had put in no plea for the place, and he was not certain that he could afford to leave Albany should the governor be elected president, but he naturally awaited events with interest. The president has said since that he never had any doubt for an instant as to what Dan's fate was to be. He had discovered that few men in politics are possessed of as wide a knowledge of men and public affairs, or a shrewder judgment, than the young journalist, who, if not his right hand, was at least seldom far away from that member. On election day, at the earliest moment that it was safe to make the announcement, Mr. Lamont entered the governor's presence and said:

"Well, governor, you're elected."

"Well, then you're elected too, Dan, and we have got to go to Washington together."

That was how Col. Lamont got his appointment as secretary to the president.

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BOTTLES SOLD AND NEVER
FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS,
THROAT AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES
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DON'T FORGET THAT
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"I ache all over!" What a common expression; and how much it means to many a poor sufferer! These aches have a cause, and more frequently than is generally suspected, the cause is the Liver or Kidneys. No disease is more painful or serious than these, and no remedy is so prompt and effective as

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

No remedy has yet been discovered that is so effective in all KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, etc., and yet it is simple and harmless. Science and medical skill have combined with wonderful success those herbs which nature has provided for the cure of disease. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the distinguished Congressman, once wrote to a fellow member who was suffering from indigestion and kidney disease: "Try Mishler's Herb Bitters, I believe it will cure you. I have used it for both indigestion and affection of the kidneys, and it is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw."

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No Mystery About it.

There are no mysteries or secrets about the compounding of Brown's Iron Bitters. The preparation of iron is the only one that can be taken without injuring the teeth or stomach. It gives vigor to the feeble, life to the debilitated, and health to the dyspeptic. You need not fear to give it to the most delicate child. Mrs. Emma Williams, of Starkweather, Miss., says, "It relieved my daughter of dyspepsia, and myself of general debility."

Not Symytoms, but the Disease.

It would seem to be a truth appreciable by all, and especially by professors of the healing art, that to remove the disease, not to alleviate its symptoms, should be the chief aim of medication. Yet in how many instances do we see this truth admitted in theory, ignored in practice. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is successful in so many cases, with which remedies previously tried were inadequate to cope, is attributable to the fact that it is a medicine which reaches and removes the causes of the various maladies to which it is adapted. Indigestion, fever and ague, liver complaint, gout, rheumatism, disorder of the bowels, urinray affections and other maladies are not palliated merely, but rooted out by it. It goes to the fountain head It is really, not nominally, a radical remedy, and it endows the system with an amount of vigor which is its best protection against disease. 35-t4.

Father of Diseases.

Constipation has been called the father of diseases, therefore it should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails. Take a half-tablespoonful of Simmons Liver Regulator after each meal, the bowels will be gently moved without griping or nausea as naturally as if no medicine had been taken. Regularity in taking the medicine daily will [illegible] effect a permanent cure.

A Great Discovery.

Mr. William Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously affected with a cough for twenty-five years, and this spring more seriously than ever before. She has used many remedies without relief and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results The first bottle relieved her very much, and the [illegible] bottle has absolutely cured her. [illegible] not had so good health [illegible] thirty [illegible] bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's [illegible] large size $1. 6

[illegible] to Know.

[illegible] honest answer to th[illegible] question:—What is the best [illegible] regulate the bowels, cure [illegible] billiousness, help the [illegible] give strength to the whole system? [illegible] ple ask us this every day [illegible] Parker's Tonic. It is pleasant to the taste. All the children [illegible] Mothers [illegible] praise it. It will [illegible] its cost in every family.—Edit[illegible] *Western Argus.* 34-t3

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: 'I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers.' Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Z. T. Baltzly. 3

A Hotel Man's Discovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. George H. Arnold, proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, says that as the air is purer as we ascend, a man should not object to being assigned to a room on the uppermost floor; that he shouldn't mind taking a room attic, as it were, in view of the fact that St. Jacobs Oil so promptly cures the rheumatic. He states that throughout California it is regarded as the great pain-cure of the age

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When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA

23-1y

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can be prevented by taking a dose as soon as their simptoms indicate the coming of an attack.

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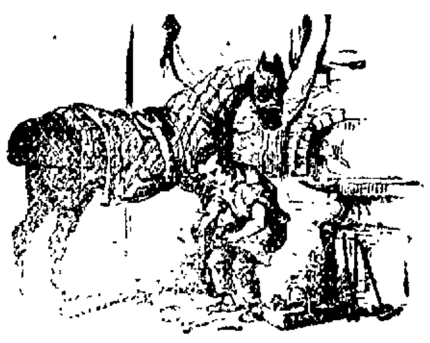

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27-1y

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	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	7 45	12 30	5 00	....
Fremont	9 07	1 47	6 18	....
Clyde.............	9 23	2 03	6 33	....
Bellevue	9 38	2 18	6 47	....
Monroeville..........	9 57	2 32	7 03	1 35
Norwalk..........Ar	10 13	3 00	7 20	1 50
" Lv	10 13	3 00	7 20	1 50
Clarksfield..........	......	......	......	......
Brighton..........	......	......	......	......
Wellington	11 03	3 52	9 00	2 32
Lodi..........	......	......	......	......
Creston..........Ar	11 52	4 40	10 45	3 15
" Lv	P. M.	......	......	......
Orrville..........Ar	12 20	5 10	11 45	*3 45
" Lv	12 40	5 10	6 AM	6 00
Massillon	1 20	5 50	6 40	6 40
Navarre..........	1 35	6 05	6 55	6 55
Valley Junction.....	2 10	6 50	7 30	7 30
New Cumberland...	2 25	7 05	7 50	7 50
Sherrodsville..........	2 40	7 20	8 30	8 30
Leesville..........	2 53	7 33	8 55	8 55
Bowerstown......	3 05	7 45	9 10	9 10
Valley Junction Lv	......	......	......	......
Canal Dover..........	2 38	......	8 00	8 00
Newcomertown	3 27	......	8 47	8 47
Cambridge	4 30	......	9 45	9 45
Marietta .... Ar	7 20	......	12 50	12 50

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta... Lv	6 20	2 30	......	......
Cambridge..........	8 54	5 20	......	......
Newcomerstown ...	9 48	6 20	......	......
Canal Dover..........	10 28	6 55	......	......
Valley Junction Ar	......	......	......	......
Bowerstown..........	9 45	4 00	6 20	......
Leesville..........	9 58	4 20	6 32	......
Sherrodsville.... Lv	10 15	5 00	6 45	......
New Cumberland...	10 37	5 35	7 00	......
Valley Junction Lv	11 15	7 45	7 25	......
Massillon..........Ar	P. M.	8 35	8 12	......
" Lv	12 30	8 35	8 12	......
Orrville Lv	1 25	* 10 15	8 50	......
Creston..........Ar	1 57	10 45	9 22	......
" Lv	......	......	......	......
Wellington..........	2 45	11 28	10 10	*
Brighton..........	......	......	......	......
Clarksfield..........	......	......	......	......
Norwalk	3 35	12 10	11 25	7 25
"	......	A. M.	......	......
Monroeville..........	3 47	*12 25	11 37	7 37
Bellevue..........	4 01	......	11 55	7 53
Clyde..........	4 18	......	12 10	8 08
Fremont..........	4 35	......	12 30	8 25
Oak Harbor..........	4 58	......	12 55	8 48
	P. M.	......	P. M.	......
Toledo..........Ar	5 55	......	1 55	9 45

No. 29.	No. 27	Norwalk & Huron.	No. 26.	No. 28.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6 00	11 4	Ar......Huron......Lv	6 25	2 15
5 47	11 25	... Fries' Landing....	6 38	2 28
5 35	11 10	..........Milan	6 52	2 45
5 15	10 45	Lv.....Norwalk.....Ar	7 15	3 10

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

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" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M HALL, Gen. Passenger Agt.
M. D WOODFORD Gen Manager.

Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Deleware Railroad

TIME TABLE.

Standard Central Time.—In Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1885.

NORTH.

Leave	No 1 Ex	3 Mail	Acom'n	N't Ex
Cincinn		7 25 am		8 00pm
Columbus	8 0	11 35 am	4 30 pm	11 45am
Westerville		11 58	4 5	12 12am
Galena	8 11		5 11	12 28
Sunbury	8 46		5 16	12 31
Condit	8 55		5 5	12 49
Centerburg	9 09	12 32 pm	5 39	1 02
Mt. Liberty	9 19		5 49	1 12
Bangs	9 28		5 58	1 21
Mt. Vernon	10 00	1 00	6 26	1 35
Gambier	10 13	1 12	6 37	1 46
Howard	10 23		6 46	1 56
Danville	10 33		6 56	2 05
Gann	10 44		7 08	2 15
Black Creek	11 09		7 30	2 37
Killbuck	11 23		7 43	2 50
Millersburg	11 38	2 12	7 56	3 04
Holmesville	11 53		8 07	3 14
Frederickb'g	12 04 pm	2 27	8 16	3 22
Apple Creek	12 19		8 29	3 37
Orrville	12 45	2 56	8 45	4 15
Marshalville	12 55	3 04		4 28
Warwick	1 06	3 14		4 42
Clinton	1 11			4 49
New Portage	1 27			5 07
Akron	1 43	3 45		5 30
Cuyahoga Fl	1 57	3 58		5 43
Hudson	2 13	4 13		5 58
Cleveland	3 20	5 15		7 00

SOUTH.

Leave		FastM'l	Acmo'n	
Cleveland	2 00 pm	9 00 am		7 00pm
Hudson	3 10	10 00		8 00
Cuyahoga Fl	3 27	10 17		8 17
Akron	3 45	10 30		8 30
New Portage	3 59			8 44
Clinton	4 13			8 58
Warwick	4 18	10 58		9 03
Marshalville	4 30	11 07		9 14
Orrville*	4 44	11 20	4 30 am	9 29
Apple Creek	5 02		4 47	9 47
Frederickbrg	5 16	11 45	5 00	10 02
Holmesville	5 25		5 09	10 13
Millersburg	5 37	12 05 pm	5 22	10 28
Killbuck	5 50		5 35	10 42
Black Creek	6 01		5 48	10 54
Gann	6 28		6 12	11 15
Danville	6 36	12 54	6 22	11 24
Howard	6 46		6 32	11 34
Gambier	6 56	1 12	6 42	11 41
Mt. Vernon	7 26	1 45	7 14	
Bangs	7 35		7 25	
Mt Liberty	7 43		7 34	11 58
Centerburg	7 54	2 12	7 44	
Condit	8 07		7 57	
Sunbury	8 15		8 05	
Galena	8 20		8 10	
Westerville	8 35		8 25	
Columbus	9 00		8 55	

E. C. JANES,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.
N. MONSARRAT
Gen'l Superintendent, Akron, O.

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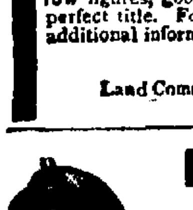
W. O. HUGHART,
Land Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Mich.



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TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C Railway.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 29, 1885.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows.

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING WEST

		Depart.
No. 1,	Fast Line,	† 3 52 a. m.
9,	Chicago Express,	†10 24 "
7,	Ft. Wayne Mail,	† 1 55 p. m.
3,	Mail Express,	* 5 18 "
	Local Freight,	† 7 00 a. m.

GOING EAST

		Depart.
No. 8,	Day Express,	‡ 2 49 a. m
6,	Mail Express,	*1 12 p. m.
4,	Fast Line,	*12 m
10,	Eastern Express,	† 9 07 a. m.
	Local Freight	†11 55 a. m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
JAMES McCREA,
Manager,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Tains.

In effect November 29, 1885, until further notice.

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	Mail.	Ex.	Acc'm.	
Lorain	7 00AM	4 20PM	....	4 00AM
Sheffield	7 10	4 30*	....	4 10
Elyria	7 20	4 40	....	4 30
Patterson..........	*7 28	4 48*	....	4 45
Grafton..........	7 4	5 00	....	5 10
Cleveland..........	6 45	4 10	....	3 30AM
Grafton........lv	7 50	5 15	....	5 10
Belden..........	7 58	5 23	....	6 00
Eharte..........	8 07	5 32	....	6 15
York..........	8 15	5 40	....	6 30
Medina..........	8 25	5 48	....	7 10
Chippewa Lake	8 36	5 59*	....	7 35
Seville	8 46	6 07	....	8 03
Sterling..........	8 5	6 11	....	8 30
Easton..........	9 10	6 29	....	9 10
Silver Creek..........				
Warwick..........	9 21	6 40	....	9 40
Canal Fulton..........	9 30	6 48	....	10 00
Pauls..........	9 40	6 58*	....	10 20
Massillon..........	9 55	7 10	6 00AM	11 10
Navarre..........	10 08	7 25	6 15	11 35
Justus..........	10 15	7 30	6 22	11 50
Barrs Mill..........	10 22	7 35	6 32	12 10PM
Strasburg..........	10 3	7 49	6 45	12 35
Canal Dover..........	10 4	8 02	7 00	1 05
New Philadel..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 09	1 30
Goshen..........			7 15*	1 45
Tuscarawas..........	[illegible]	8 [illegible]	7 25*	1 55
Uhrichville ....ar	[illegible]	8 30*		
..........lv	1 6		7 30	2 15
Newport..........	1 7*		7 40*	3 00
Stillwater..........	11 9*		7 50	3 20
Tippecanoe..........	[illegible]		8 00	3 45
Freeport..........	12 21		8 20	5 00
Butler..........	1 7		8 30	5 30
Clevenger..........			8 37*	5 45
Holloway..........	12 6		8 40	6 00
Flushing..........	1 01		8 52	6 20
Lafferty..........	1 12*		9 02	6 40
Bruse..........	1 18		9 09	6 55
Fairpoint..........	1 27		9 17	7 15
Maynard..........	1 37		9 27	7 35
Kidds..........	1 43		9 33	7 45
Barton..........	1 48		9 39	8 00
Pasco..........	1 57		9 48	8 15
Bridgeport..........	2 10		10 05	8 45

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Exp.	Cl Ex	Accom.	Accom.
Lv. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgeport.				
Bridgeport..........	......	11 30am	3 15pm	4 00
Pasco..........	......	11 42*	3 30	4 25
Barton..........	......	11 50	3 40	4 45
Kidds..........	......	11 54	*3 44	4 50
Maynard..........	......	12 00	3 50	5 05
Fairpoint..........	......	12 10pm	4 01	5 25
Bruce..........	......	12 20	4 11	5 40
Lafferty..........	......	12 28	4 19	5 55
Flushing..........	......	12 38	4 30	6 15
Holloway..........	......	12 50	4 40	6 35
Clevenger..........	......		*4 48	6 40
Butler..........	......	1 00	4 50	6 55
Freeport..........	......	1 10	5 00	7 10
Tippecanoe..........	......	1 28	5 15	8 00
Stillwater..........	......	1 36	5 26	8 20
Newport..........	......	*1 46	*5 35	8 35
ar Uhrichsv..........	5 00am	1 55	5 48	9 00
le "	*5 40	*2 15	5 43	9 00am
Tuscaraw's..........	*5 48	2 23	*5 51	9 15
Goshen..........	5 53		*5 57	9 25
New Phila..........	6 00	2 37	6 05	9 50
C Dover..........	6 09	2 46	6 14	10 45
Strasburg..........	6 21	2 58	6 27	11 30
Barr's Mills..........	6 32	3 09	6 40	12 10pm
Justus..........	6 40	3 17	6 48	12 25
Navarre..........	*6 46	*3 22	6 55	12 40pm
Massillon..........	7 00	3 37	7 10	1 00
Pauls..........	*7 12	3 50	......	1 50
C Fulton..........	7 21	3 58	......	2 10
Warwick..........	7 30	4 06	......	2 30
Easton..........	7 42	4 17	......	3 00
Sterling..........	7 55	4 32	......	3 35
Seville..........	8 03	4 40	......	3 55
Chippewa L..........	*8 14	*4 50	......	4 15
Medina..........	8 25	5 00	......	5 48
York..........	8 32	5 07	......	6 00
Eharte..........	8 40	5 15	......	6 15
Belden..........	8 47	5 23	......	6 30
ar Grafton..........	8 55	5 30	......	7 00
Cleveland..........	10 00am	6 35	......	10 30am
le Grafton..........	9 05	5 40	......	7 05pm
Patterson..........	*9 15	5 49	......	7 15
Elyria..........	9 23	*6 02	......	7 45
Sheffield..........	*9 32	6 10	......	8 05
Lorain..........	9 40	*6 20pm	......	8 27pm
Grafton..........	9 05	* 510	......	

All trains daily, (Sundays excepted.)

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the east, Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L S & M S, Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C C C & I Ry, for Indianapolis, St Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with A & G W Ry, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C Mt V & C Ry. for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(4) At Massillon with P F W & C Ry. for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with M & C Ry, for Cambridge, Marietta Parkersburg.

(7) At Uhrichsville with P C & St L Ry for Steubenville, Coshecton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging Also with Ohio River Steamers.

Oscar TOWNSEND, Wm. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Fr't & Ticket

PIANOS-ORGANS

The demand for the improved MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS is now so large that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free.

100 Styles of ORGANS, $22 to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented.

Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,
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PREMIUM FRUIT FLAVORS
UNRIVALED IN DELICACY. PERFECT IN PURITY. SUPERIOR IN STRENGTH UNEQUALED IN QUALITY.

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Their RARE DELICACY commends them to all lovers of FINE FLAVORS, while economists appreciate the fact that their GREAT STRENGTH requires the use of but HALF THE QUANTITY of ordinary Flavoring Extracts. Their own merits are their best advertisement.

Massillon Independent,

O. W. THOMAS, - - - EDITOR.

SECRETARY GARLAND says he proposes to present his Pan-Electric stock to some charitable institution. That would be very nice for the charitable institution, but it would hardly make things any more pleasant for Mr. Gand.

DAN DALTON has discovered that he cannot browbeat the State of Ohio as he did Hamilton County. He is a pretty [illegible] man, that is, his cheek is phenomenally developed, but not as great as he thought he was He came down "with a run," when he was given a choice between producing "them there returns" and going to jail.

THE Toledo *Sunday Democrat* publishers, Messrs. A. J. and A S. Bebout, were arrested last week Thursday on the charge of sending obscene matter through the mails. The charges were preferred by citizens of Toledo, and were based on articles published in that paper, one being headed "Male Prostitutes" The Democrat has not enjoyed a very savory reputation for some time During the past summer one of its reporters was tarred and feathered at Norwalk, on account of the publication of an article reflecting on the honor and good reputation of some of the citizens.

IT is reported that the Emperor of China has issued a proclamation to his subjects residing in the United States, calling them home Free transportation is to be furnished them. The cause of this action is supposed to be the recent outrages perpetrated on the Chinese at Seattle and other points in the West This proclamation is construed to mean that the Chinese government intends retaliating upon the citizens of this country who are now residing in China. Whether it is a fact or not that such a proclamation has been issued is doubtful, as the Chinese delegation at Washington claims to have no official knowledge of it

IF frauds have been committed in Cincinnati, let the wrong-doers be punished, it matters not to what party they belong. But all this talk and display of figures in Republican newspapers, showing that 7 was changed to 9 by putting an 0 on the top, is the embodiment of political foolery. The figure was changed by a Republican clerk, who discovered that he had made a mistake in addition. That is the whole story.—*Mt Vernon Banner, February* 18.

Thus do the Democrats attempt to clear their skirts of one of the most palpable forgeries ever perpetrated That the alteration was not the result of a mistake in addition is proven by the fact that according to the returns there were 276 more votes cast than there were voters registered, and that there were 484 more Democratic votes cast than were cast for Grover Cleveland at the previous election.

As to this clerk being a Republican, it makes no difference He was not an honest man, and he was an agent of the McLean gang of thieves and forgers. It is time the Democratic papers of this State ceased lying about a matter that is a disgrace to the State. Let the parties to the fraud, be they Republicans or Democrats, be punished for their crime. Every honest man should lend a helping hand to punish these rascals.

THE Republican United States Senators are unwilling to permit President Cleveland to appoint men to office unless he furnishes his reasons for so doing. Mr. Cleveland thinks he has the right to replace the present officers with good men, without asking anybody's leave, and let the Senate refuse its consent if it so desires. There will be no backdown on the part of the President.—*Carroll Co. Chronicle.*

The *Chronicle* does not state the case fairly. It should not attempt to mislead its readers. The Republican Senators do not demand of President Cleveland the reasons he may have had for appointing certain persons to office. What they do demand is that he give his reasons for removing the persons who formerly held these offices. When President Cleveland assumed the office of Chief Executive he said he would remove no office-holder, except for good and sufficient reason. Now, it would naturally be inferred from this, that all who had been removed from office since the advent of his administration, had been guilty of some misdemeanor or other, but no such charges have been made against them. The ground taken by the Republicans in the Senate is that it is not just to remove these men in this manner and leave them to suffer the stigma of some crime, to which they have not been permitted to answer.

DALTON.

Peter Foust, of Wooster, is in town today.

Prof [illegible] F. Warner, of Doylestown, was in our burg last Saturday.

Mr. W. C. Scott, editor of the Dalton *Gazette*, was at Lodi, O., on last Saturday.

Anna E Otis left here Friday for her home in Hicksville, O., after visiting in town for some time.

W. O. Rostetter came to us and said its a b-o-y, born on Washington's birthday. O. K. Will we smoke?

M. L. Hileman, blacksmith of this place, is preparing to erect a shop on a lot purchased of W. H. H. Wertz, near Main and Mill street crossing.

Our local items were crowded out last week on account of the letters furnished by Mr. C. C. Cochran of this place, exonerating him beyond any doubt.

County examination was held in School Hall here last Saturday. Ffty-one were examined, and we will bet our old hat that ten per cent. of that number will not get certificates.

A petition is being circulated praying the Council to have C. S. Wertz remove a building on the south side of East Main street near the Eagle House. The building is known as the Opera House, and is somewhat rickety.

Some one is trying to rid the canines of our town by giving them poison or some other article sufficient to cause death. Some two or three years ago Messrs Dowell & Co. lost a valuable dog by his being poisoned when in their store room at night. Shortly after their safe was blown open by burglars.

NAVARRE.

Mrs. Alice Gibler, of Sandyville, is visiting among us

E. Crowl, of Goshen, Ind., is circulating among old friends here.

Allie Stahl is still among us and says he will stay if he can find employment.

Miss Louisa Hess, of Massillon, was the guest of Miss Laura Garver, last Friday.

The Hug Snyder lawsuit has called quite a number of Navarreites to the "hub."

W. H. Dachenbach, of Pittsburgh, spent the past week in Navarre, among friends.

Mrs. F. M. Corl is visiting her parents at New Philadelphia. "Korhley" is "baching" it.

Hook Haswell, of Akron, made his debut upon our streets, last week, with old "Hickory."

The Dissolving View Entertainment, by W. F. Specht, will be given in the Opera Hall, Saturday evening.

Communistic government would not work, according to the decision rendered by the jury, last Friday evening.

Navarre still stands in need of a manufacturing establishment, and all because they are too tight-fisted to raise $5,000.

Protracted meeting still progresses in the Lutheran Church, with about eighteen accessions. Rev. Heinel, of Wooster is assisting Rev. Baltzly.

The Stark County Dairymen's Protective Association will hold a meeting in the Opera Hall Monday next. Able speakers will be in attendance to deepen the interest already manifested. Turn out and help them.

Will Hartzell, of this place, worked ten hours in the Peerless Reaper Works at Canton Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, and then had the end of one of his fingers cut off by a buzz-saw. He says he intends to give it another trial.

CHAPMAN.

Joseph Emerson, of Boss Smith's corner, made the Hill a social visit last week.

The Young Men's social dance, last Monday evening was a grand success all round.

Mr. Benjamin Edwards is spending a few days this week with friends at Sherrodsville.

The debating team of No. 4 has taken a side issue and are not prepared to meet our team this week.

Mr. Joseph Fairless a prominent citizen of Justus, O., circulated among his many Chapman friends the fore part of this week.

Hon. John McBride has offered a good amendment to the eight hour bill now pending at Columbus. It certainly should be law.

The railroad contract that the Blaine mine was figuring, has fallen through and the supply continues to come from the State line mines.

The Jenkins boys of this place, were called to Sherrodsville last Friday, by the illness of their father. He is now convalescent.

The many friends of Thos. Raymond, of Palmyra, were pleased to see him looking so well. He spent Sunday with his sister Mrs. D. Rowlands.

David Reese and Patrick Larkin spent last Tuesday in Fulton. We presume in assisting in fixing up a township slate for the spring election. O tricky politicians!

Charles Deckord, the young pedagogue of district No. 4, got badly squeezed last Friday morning on his way to school, by his horse falling upon him. He is now taking it a-foot.

Mr. Wm. A. Davis, inspector of mines of the second district, has resigned to accept the position of General Superintendent of the Sherrodsville coal mines at a comfortable salary. Mr. Joseph Morris, of Coshocton, a Republican, has been appointed as his successor. The district comprises thirty-two counties and pays a salary of $1,200.

CANTON.

Three dances were in progress Monday night..

Canton is to be re districted. Nine wards are proposed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Reed, No. 8 Sheridan street, were treated to a surprise Saturday evening.

The young people of Trinity Lutheran Church will hold a Japanese tea party and bazar, next Tuesday evening.

The Gun Club elected officers Monday evening. The first shoot of the season will take place on Saturday, March 6. The annual ball is to be given sometime in March.

The Concordia Singing Society gave a masquerade ball at their rooms last Thursday evening, which was quite well attended. Excellent music was furnished by the Grand Army Orchestra.

The case of Spaulding & Graves, arrested for obtaining money from Fred Linton, under false pretenses, was heard by the Mayor Friday evening. The prisoners were discharged for want of evidence. Linton had them re-arrested upon a charge of defrauding him out of $45, by claiming to have removed a tape-worm from him, when in fact they had not done so.

The residents of the eastern portion of this city have been troubled a good deal of late by a gang of tramps, who annoyed the people by stealing everything that was loose. On last Friday night they made an attack upon the premises of Mr. Jacob Borroway, who resides outside of the city limits. They broke into an out kitchen and made away with everything in the way of edibles. They then rapped at the kitchen door and demanded admittance. Receiving no response they broke open the door, when they were met by Mr. Borroway with a shotgun. The leader of the gang undertook to wrench this from his hands, but Mr. Borroway hung on and was dragged out into the yard. One of the neighbors, Mr Stuart, arrived at this time, when the tramps left Mr. Borroway after striking him on the head. Mr. Stuart tried to reason with them. They then went to Mr. Stuart's house and demanded admittance but were refused. They called at one of the other neighbors, but were met by the man of the house with a hatchet. The gang retreated to some woods not far away taking a keg of beer from a saloon near by. Since then several of the gang have been arrested by the police.

Mt. Union and Alliance.

Louise Sylvester in "A Hot Fire," at the Alliance Opera House, February 26 and 27.

Maud Revell's British Blondes gave a performance in the Opera House, Monday evening.

Whitacre & Co. remove their shoe store into the first room west of the postoffice, April 1st.

The race between Reed and Homer. Friday night, at Goddard's Rink, was won by the former.

A concert will be given by Prof. William Armstrong's music students, in the R S Hall, Saturday evening, February 27.

The Elliott Family were at the Goddard Rink, Monday and Tuesday evenings. They give a very good performance.

Hon. Samuel Phelps Leland will lecture in Mt. Union College, on Monday evening, March 1st. Subject, World Making.

The Teachers' Institute, in the high school building, Saturday, was well attended, and enjoyed by all.

Married, at the home of the bride near Mt. Union, on Thursday, February 25, by Rev. Armstrong, Mr. Ira Watson and Miss Carrie Davis.

Hon. J. V. Lewis and wife have returned from Robinson, Ill. Clement Lewis accompanied them and will remain a few months.

The temperance meetings, which have been conducted by Henry Camp, closed Monday evening. Before closing a temperance club was organized.

Superintendent Davidson left on Monday for Washington, to attend the meeting of the National Department of Superintendence, of which he is secretary

Married, at the residence of David Fording, on Thursday afternoon, February 18, 1886, by Rev. J. W. Toland, Mr. Calvin Wilkinson and Miss Lida Fording.

Married, at the residence of the bride's parents on Mt. Union street, on Thursday evening, February 18, by Rev. Toland, Mr. Lyman D. Keplinger and Miss Austie Miller. About thirty intimate friends witnessed the ceremony.

Chas. Madden and Orla Fast had a hearing before Justice Trail Friday, charged with disturbing the Salvation Army. Chas. Madden was bound over to the Common Pleas Court. The bail was placed at $100, which was immediately furnished, and he was released Orla Fast was discharged, the evidence being deemed insufficient.

Watkins Bros.

Respectfully invite your attention to the many bargains they are offering throughout their establishment, and you will find it to your advantage to see the inducements offered to buyers of Dry Goods, Notions and Cloaks. Our stock will be found complete in every department, and goods marked so low that you will find it a pleasure to deal with us.

We will only make brief mention of a few of the many bargains we offer you:

One Case 56-Inch All Wool Ladies' Cloth at 67½ Cents.
PRICE ELSEWHERE, 87½ CENTS.

Fine Satins, Cashmeres, Coupures, Bourettes, Boucles, Brocade and Striped Dress Goods, all in the latest shades.

One Case 36-Inch Cashmeres and Satins, 12½ Cents.

One Case Brocade Dress Goods, 5 Cents.

Silks, Velvets and Velveteens.

Our Cloak Room is stocked with Winter Wraps of every description, at prices which are bound to interest every lady intending to buy a Wrap.

Ladies' Cloth Newmarket Coats and Circulars from $3 up. Childrens' and Misses' Coats from $1.50 up. Elegant Brocade Velvet, Boucle, Plush and Beaver Coats at prices that will make them sell at sight. Blankets, Flannels and Yarns. Woolen and Merino Hosiery and Underwear, in medium and light weight goods, for Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' wear, at prices to suit every one. Corsets, Neckwear, Ribbons and Fancy Goods. Soliciting your trade, we are Very Respectfully,

WATKINS BROS.,
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
20 East Main St. MASSILLON, O.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of James Fry, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Executor of the Estate of James Fry late of Stark county, deceased Dated this 20th day of February, A. D. 1886.

36-4t ROBERT W McCAUGHEY.

Divorce Notice.

The State of Ohio, Stark County, ss.

John E. Curry, Plff,
vs
Maggie Curry, Deft } In Court of Common Pleas

The defendant, Maggie Curry, whose last known place of residence was Erie, Penna., but whose present place of residence is unknown will take notice that the plaintiff has filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio his petition asking to be divorced from said defendant upon the ground of adultery and extreme cruelty.

Said petition will stand for hearing after the third Saturday after the th day of March, 1886.

Dated January 13th. 1886.

J. P. FAWCETT.
31-6w Attorney for Plaintiff.

LADIES WANTED to work for us at their own homes **$7 to $10** per week can be easily made; no canvassing; fascinating and steady employment Particulars and sample of the work sent for stamp Address HOME M'F'G CO., P. O Box 1916, Boston, Mass.
Feb. 5-4t.

WE WANT SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. Address STANDARD SILVER WARE COMPANY, Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Feb 5-4t.

PARKER'S TONIC.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or an disease or weekness and require a stimulant take PARKER'T TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives, it may save yours.

[illegible]

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

CONSUMPTION.

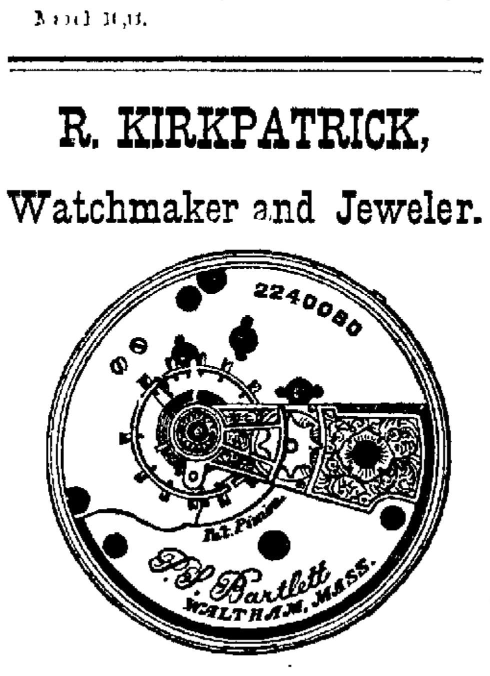
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS For Sale & Exchange. FREE Catalogue.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

[illegible] frame house [illegible], nine rooms, a hall way, and summer kitchen Good well and cistern, can be used for one or two families Also on same lot a small frame house Located on corner of North H[illegible] street and Spring alley The owner wishes to [illegible] at once, in order to go West and invest in land
36-tf. [illegible] BORCHARS.

Wm. BOWMAN,
Tin and Slate
ROOFING,
Spouting,
And all kinds of
Job Work in Tin and Sheet Iron.
All Work Warranted.
Shop on North Erie Street,
Near Warwick & Justus' ffice.
WM. BOWMAN.
[illegible]

R. KIRKPATRICK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.



ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Cor. Mill and Tremont Streets.
25-3m

NOTICE OF SALE
OF
Desperate Claims.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, at his office, in Massillon, Ohio, on Saturday, the 27th day of February, A D. 1886, the following claims belonging to the Sippo Valley Glass Company, viz.:

Peter Wise	$ 500 00	The Massillon Improvement Co	$500 00
Clymers Preserving Co	1316 17	Gardner & Loos	11 42
J. M Chapman	130 7	[illegible]lton Vinergar & Pickle Co	324 23
Jas. Fogarty, Jr., & Co	188 [illegible]	[illegible] F. Beall	247 45
H. Friedman	497 [illegible]	[illegible] Wolf	83 72
James H. Weaver	10	[illegible] Laney	25 34
H. A. Wells & Co.	2 70	[illegible] & Q. Ware	21 35
D McCarthy	12 71	R. J. Banks & [illegible]	19 90
Devlin & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]arrell	53 93
F. Rollwink	48	[illegible] Co.	20 11
W. H. Suppe	97 [illegible]	J. S. Tait	16 61
J F Koons	35 9[illegible]	Hayes & Griffin	17 78
Philip Cline	85 31	C. Goldston	23 97
F F. Hale	14 23	Wm. Agner & Co.	7 35
Hosford & Pipkins	8 76	W. M. Carlock	23 00
W. M Speight	7 45	B. Blumenthal	8 62
C. C. Gordon	9 37	Lewis G. Coburn	11 33
C. H. Walternuth	13 80	Irwin Fisher	11 40
G. G. Coleman	24 22	Frank Smith	8 39

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms cash.

February 15, 1886. R. W. McCAUGHEY,
36-t2. Assignee of the Sippo Valley Glass Co

H. F. OEHLER'S
Cash Store
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

STOVES, RANGES,
—AND—
House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting
romptly attended to.
14 W. Main St, - - MASSILLON.

HARDWARE !

S. A. Conrad & Co.
MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,
dealers in Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE
Consisting of a fine selectio of
COACH TRIMMINGS,
SADDLERY,
CUTELRY
with a large stock of
Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks,
Paints, Glass, Etc.,

Horse and Cattle Powders.
VETERINARY GOVE'S
VEGETABLE TONIC POWDERS
Sharpen the appetite and improve digestion. Two boxes sent by mail on receipt of $1.00.
Sold by Druggists and at Country Stores.
Horses lame from Spavin or Ringbone treated to remove lameness under special contract.
Call on or address
G. H. GOVE, V. S.,
81-m[illegible] MASS[illegible]

Home and Neighborhood.

Local reading notices set in Brevier type—the size of type used on this page—five cents per line for first insertion, and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Reading notices set in larger type, ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No single notice inserted for less than twenty-five cents.

Capt. Crawford still signs P. M.

The Salvation Army threatens to invade Canton.

Harry Beatty has moved into his new house on East Main street.

The East-Enders downed the Cross Cuts at polo, Saturday evening.

Don't fail to attend the Æsthetic concert at the Presbyterian Chapel Friday evening.

"Simple Simon goes a fishing for to catch a whale." In the Opera House March 4 and 5.

"The beggars are coming to town," Go and see what an enterprising band they are. March 4 and 5.

Several members of the G. A. R. Post of this place, attended the camp fire at Wooster last evening.

The Degree Staff of Sippo Lodge, I. O. O. F., will work in the initiating degree next Monday evening.

Despite the cold weather, Mistress Mary and her fair maids will be in the garden among the flowers, March 4 and 5.

George Boone was the holder of No. 47, which drew the fine in-laid checker board, raffled off last week by Thos. Laviers.

The hardware stock of Yost Bros., sold by the Sheriff last Saturday, was purchased by W. B. Humberger for $1,425.

During this season in London, hot cross buns are very popular. The hot cross bun man will be at the Opera House March 4 and 5.

Mr. W. A. Pietzcker has purchased the interest of G. F. Breckel, of Pietzcker & Breckel, grocers, and assumes the liabilities of the firm.

We would call the attention of any of our readers who desire to purchase a house to a local of Mr. Kirkpatrick's in another column of this paper.

Blessed be the memory of Elizabeth Goose, who was a vertible Bostonian of the old colonial days, and should be classed with the benefactors of her race.

Mr. J. F. Pocock has proved himself quite an inventor, as will be seen by examining the patent heating arrangement in the office of the Massillon City Coal Co.

Verily our city is safe from the fiery rain visited upon Sodom and Gomorrah, more than the requisite number of righteous and *truthful* inhabitants having been found.

One week from to-day there will be an eclipse of the sun, visible to all portions of the United States west of the Susquehana river. Get out your smoked glass and be ready.

An officer of the Humane Society fed a hungry "pedestrian" one morning this week, who proved to be the same man the officer had arrested last summer for cruelly beating a horse.

Wooster is going to have a sparring match between "Professors" Yingling, of that city, and Ryan, of Cleveland. We hope the "Professors" will give them a very edifying entertainment.

Mrs. Henry Mellon has been paid $2,000 by the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, that being the amount of insurance carried by Mrs. Mellon in this excellent association on each of its members.

Washington's birthday was well celebrated here. The Masons gave a banquet and ball at their hall, the Salvation Army had a grand banquet at People's Hall, while the "Big Six" indulged in a dance at Bammerlin's Hall

The *American Agriculturist* for March is on our table, and is even fuller than usual of good, sound articles for the edification of the men, women and children who belong to that happy class, known as farmers. A perusal will repay you.

Tickets for the Mother Goose concert will be for sale at several places; price, 35 cents. In order to procure reserved seats, present your ticket at Skinner Bros. and for fifteen cents extra you can have your choice of seats. No seats will be reserved unless engaged before the evening of the entertainment.

Having been allowed a peep behind the scenes we do not hesitate to assure our readers that "Mother Goose" as she will appear under the auspices of the Episcopal Church Organ Fund Committee will be one of the most amusing and pleasing entertainments ever given in Massillon. Go yourself, and take the little ones, there is fun in store for them.

The next session of the Stark County Dairymen's Association will be held at Navarre next Monday, in the Opera Roller Rink. Every man or woman who makes or eats a pound of butter is urgently requested to attend. Several good speakers will be present and an exceedingly interesting time is expected.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will hold a dime social in the church parlors, Tuesday evening, March 2. It is especially requested that all who attend may bring a pound in tea, coffee, sugar or anything useful, which will be sent to the Relief Society, to be distributed among the poor. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody.

Next Wednesday evening a skating carnival, concert and dance is to be given at the Walhonding Rink, as a benefit for our worthy townsman, Mr. M. A. Richeimer, who, as is known to many of our readers, has been an invalid for some time, and is in rather straightened circumstances. Excellent music for the occasion will be furnished free by the Batallion Band, of Canton, assisted by several of our local musicians. A large turn-out is anticipated.

The polo match between the "Cross Cut" team, of Durham, N. C., and the local team, was hotly contested. The games Friday evening resulted in a draw. On Saturday evening the first two games were won by the "Cross Cuts," and things looked blue for the home boys, but by hot work for next three games, the home team managed to win handsomely. The local team is composed of the following gentlemen: Bert Coleman, Sherman Cocheran, Ed. Pille, Will Hess, Chas. Shaffert, Elsie Grapewin.

With appropriate regard for the birthday of the Father of his Country, Skinner Brothers presented a little hatchet to all who were willing to assert that they had never told a lie, and would promise they never would tell one. The names of the few who could stand the ordeal, are given as examples to the rising generation. Gracie Kelly, Frank R. Webb, Florence Jones, William Jones, Homer D. Jackson, Della Clark, Miss Annie Coleman, Miss Emma Dielhenn, Louisa Crone, H. Falke jr., Miss Flo. Stelling, Miss Ada Coleman. Ye editor meekly asserted his claim, but was refused point blank.

Mr. W. H. McCall, of Russell & Co., last week purchased the fixtures and stock of drugs belonging to Arthur Fisher. Mr. McCall informs us that he intends to put in a complete stock of everything that should be found on the shelves of a first-class drug store, from a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup to the latest and choicest novelty in toilet articles or sundries. Mr. W. L Van Gorder, a thoroughly practical chemist and prescription clerk, of Cleveland, will have charge of the store, and will use his best endeavors to please his customers. The filling of prescriptions will be made an especial feature.

The Masonic banquet and ball Monday evening, in honor of Washington's birthday, was a very pleasant and agreeable affair. About two hundred and fifty people were present, and everybody seemed to be thoroughly enjoying themselves. The banquet was served about 11 o'clock. It was prepared by Mr. J B. Thompson, and was very creditable to that gentleman's skill and ability as a caterer. Dancing was the prominent feature of the evening's amusement both before and after supper, the music for which was furnished by Prof. Baer's popular orchestra, while Mr. J. W. Holcomb "called off." It was after 2 o'clock before the last of the guests departed.

The Massillon Quintet Club, composed of the following members, James Doxsee, Milt Richardson, A. Hall, George Herring, John Prince, Springer Brothers and Fulkmore Brothers, gave one of their musical entertainments to a large and appreciative audience, at Jackson School-house, Wednesday evening. The program consisted of vocal and instrumental music. Prof. Herring also favored the audience with his iron-jaw act, which brought down the house. The boys then serenaded several of the neighbors, returning in the wee sma' hours. The boys enjoyed themselves as well as did the audience, and received a pressing invitation to call that way again.

Mr. William R. Day, the well-known attorney of Canton, wa the recipitent of an unsought but well merited honor of being requested, unanimously, irrespective of party, to become a candidate for the newly created position of Common Pleas Judge, for this district. A most immediately after the passage of the bill creating the new judgeship, a movement was started in favor of Mr. Day, and on Thursday evening of last week a meeting of the Stark County Bar Association was held, and in a speech by Mr. H. W. Harter, Mr. Day was presented with a petition from the Association signed by the entire membership, asking him to become a candidate for the place. Mr. Day replied in a few well chosen remarks and stated that he would take the matter under advisement and make his reply in the morning. His answer was that he would accept the honor. In addition to the above petition, a similar one was presented from the members of the bar at Massillon and also one from Alliance. Mr. Day is eminently fitted for the position. He ranks among the first attorneys in this section of the State and will do honor to the position.

In consideration of the many favors shown the members of the Massillon Rod and Gun Club, and particularly in remembrance of a supper given by the landlord of the Waverly Hotel, some time since, the members of that club decided that it was incumbent upon them to give some evidence of their appreciation of these favors. In accordance the members of the club congregated at the office of the Union National Bank and proceeded thence to the Waverly House, They repaired at once to the dining room and arranged their tokens on the table. **The genial host was then sent for, who, unsuspicious of any evil designs, came bustling into the room, only to find himself confronted by the representatives of Nimrod. The cover was then raised and in a neat speech by Dr. Royer Mr. Bayliss was presented with a handsome silver water service and silver fruit stand. The inscription "Presented to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Bayliss by the Massillon Rod and Gun Club, 1886," was engraved on each piece. Ben is usually pretty self-possessed and ready for emergencies, but this was almost too much; but he finally rallied and appropriately expressed the thanks of himself and estimable lady.**

Personal and Society.

Mrs. C. W. Robinson, of Canal Fulton, is in the city.

Mr. Alf. Lowe and family, of Cleveland, spent Sunday with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. George Goodhart are visiting relatives in Wheeling. They will be gone several days.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. John Jacobs, who has been ill for some weeks, is rapidly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Mager, of Pittsburgh, spent Sunday here as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. L. Warwick.

Messrs. Harry Beatty and David Atwater are serving as jurors in the United States Court at Cleveland this week.

Rev. J. H. Rogers, of Canton, will occupy the Methodist pulpit next Sunday, in the absence of Rev. Wilson.

Mr. J. H. Bunnell, of New York, has been visiting the past week with his brother Mr. Dewitt C. Bunnell. Mr. Bunnell is a native of Massillon.

Mr. Michael Richeimer intends going to Denver, Col., for his health. Mr. Richeimer is suffering from lung trouble and Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Miss Gertrude Pocock returned from Vassar College with her mother Monday evening. We regret to learn that ill health will keep her from her studies for a few days.

Mr. Joseph Russell is having severl rooms in his residence frescoed. The work is being done by Messrs Bryant Bros., formerly of New York, but now connected with Skinner Bros

Mr. Charles Whitman was treated to a surprise on Friday evening last, that being his thirty-second birth day anniversary. Mrs. Whitman, assisted by Miss Mary Adams, served a most excellent supper.

Miss Amelia Buckius, a daughter of Mr. Sylvanius Buckius, and who has been visiting with her sister in Oakland, Cal, for some time past was married recently to a Mr. J. P. Hambright, of that place.

Mrs. C. McCullough Everhard has been appointed trustee of the Charity Rotch School by Judge Pease, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her father. Mrs. Everhard is well fitted for this position, and will do credit to the institution.

John H. Wheeler, a former resident of this city, died at his home in Central City, Neb., February 6, in his seventieth year. He was buried by the I. O. O. F. in which order he served as Grand Master of Ohio, and was three times a representative from Nebraska to the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

Mr. Carl Warthorst, a brother of Capt. Warthorst, and who has been in Colorado for the past eighteen months for his health, is reported to be declining rapidly. He intends coming home as soon as his health will permit, and hopes to be able to get here by the 1st of April.

Hon. S. A. Conrad spent the fore part of the week at home. While in conversation with him he informed us that in his opinion two, and perhaps all, of the Hamilton county Senators would be unseated. The effect of the actions of Dan Dalton and the rest of the McLean gang was very exasperating, and that, in all probability, short work would be made of the matter when brought before the Senate.

Mr. Charles L. Bryant, a young fresco painter, a graduate of the Metropolitan Museum of Art Schools, of New York, with a practical training under Mr. Albert Ertle, the well-known decorator, with whom he worked several years, has located in Massillon, connecting himself with the enterprising firm of Skinner Bros. Mr. Bryant informs us that he hopes to establish himself here, and his numerous flattering recommendations indicate that his talent has been appreciated wherever he has worked.

MATRIMONIAL.

Married—At St. Mary's Catholic Church, on Wednesday, February 24, 1886, by Rev. J. Kuhn, Mr. Dave Paul and Miss Laura Malter, both of this city

Married—At the residence of Mr. C. Stahl, of Navarre, O., February 18, 1886, by the Rev. J. B. Baltzly, D. D., of Beach City, O., Mr. Milo Deal and Miss Clara C. Bixler, the former of Justus, the latter of Bolivar, O.

Last Wednesday St. Mary's German Catholic Church was the scene of a wedding of unusual interest. On that day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Orrin Vogelgesang, of Canton, and Miss Clara Royer, daughter of our well-known citizen Mr. Lawrence Royer, were married, Rev. Father Kuhn conducting the marriage services. **After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, at which an elegant supper was served. The young couple will take up their residence in Canton.**

OBITUARY.

PARSONS.

Died—On Wednesday, February 24, 1886, at the residence of Dr W. H. Kirkland, Samuel M. Parsons, aged 29 years.

Mr. Parsons was a former resident of Massillon, and was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. For a number of years he had been suffering from diseases of the lungs and stomach. In the hope of regaining health he went to Colorado some eighteen months since, but has been gradually sinking ever since. Less than two weeks ago he returned to this place and made his home with his uncle, Dr. W. H. Kirkland, who did everything possible to prolong his life, but the efforts were futile, and he has passed away. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the Presyterian Chapel.

CLIPPINGS.

H. W. Eshleman, three miles northeasth of Smithville, will move to near Hartville, Stark county, the first week in March.—*Orriville Cresent.*

George Hamilton, brother of the editor of the Orrville *Crescent* and formerly a resident of Wooster, was shot and killed in company with two others, who were taken for burglars by a Sheriff's posse Hamilton had been on the tramp and being found on the road near the scene of a burglary in Tennessee, was overhauled by a Sheriff's posse with the result above stated. The circumstances indicate that Hamilton and his partners were innocent and that the officers were too hasty.—*Wooster Republican.*

Tuesday night last, Mr. A. M. Swinehart residing on the State road east of Wooster, attended a party at Mr. John Brenneman's south of Orrville and when he started for home he noticed his horse was sick. He drove home procured another horse and went for V. S. Huntsberger who did what he could for the animal, but death could not be averted, the horse dying in the morning. An examination of the horses stomach revealed the fact that it had been poisoned. Who did the dastardly deed is not known but if the guilty one is found out he will be dealt with pretty severely, as he should. The horse was valued at $175.—*Dalton Gazette.*

Anniversary Celebration.

Perry Lodge K. of P. celebrated the twenty second anniversary of the order, Friday evening, February 19, by an entertainment, given their friends, in their lodge room. About two hundred members and invited friends were present The address of welcome was delivered by Isaac Ulman, P. C., after which the following programme was carried out:

Male Chorus	"Comrades in Arms"
Declamation	Miss Maud Strobel
Solo	Miss Myra Merwin
Recitation	D. Howells
Solo	J. Killen
Recitation	Miss E. Strobel
Duet	Miss Merwin and J. Killen
Solo	C. F. Balfour
Reading	Miss A. Strobel
Recitation	Miss Blanche Getz, aged four years

Sailors' Chorus.

Several of the members made short speeches, when the chairman, Bro. Martin, announced himself as ready to perform his duty, and conducted the party to the new and elegant banqueting rooms, where a bounteous repast was spread, under the management of that prince of caterers, Bro. Thompson. After all had been served the rooms were cleared. The orchestra struck up a waltz, and dancing and card playing were indulged in until far into the morning. Perry Lodge, though young, is energetic, and already numbers over one hundred members, all young men, drawn from the best citizens of Massillon and vicinity.

AMUSEMENTS.

The "Man in the Moon" will be at the Æsthetic concert this evening.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will give an Æsthetic concert at their Chapel to-night.

"Fun on the Bristol" will be at the Opera House to-night, presented by the Tennehill Comedy Company.

The Chicago Polo club will play a match with the home team at the Walhonding next Saturday evening.

Next Wednesday evening Edwin Thorne, assisted by an excellent company, will play the "Black Flag" at the Opera House.

"Mother Goose" will be rendered by the ladies of the Episcopal Church next Thursday and Friday evenings, March 4 and 5.

The music loving portion of our citizens may anticipate a treat in the "Mother Goose" concert. The music is quite classical.

The opening of the Park Opera House last evening to the "Fun on the Bristol" company was one of the greatest successes in the history of that popular institution. At an early hour the house filled to its entire seating capacity; then standing room was sold, and finally over 200 persons were turned away. This is the first time in the history of the Opera House, or at least for over twelve years, that such an event has occurred. The company is made up of specialty artists who are excellent in their respective roles and were from time to time greeted with hearty and prolonged applause, re calls being frequent and kindly responded to. The setting of the stage was very fine, and the new scenery was much admired, as were the improvements to the Opera House. The *Widow O'Brien* of Miss St. George Hussey was an excellent impersonation. Her wonderful masculine voice, perfect brogue and careful attention to the details of her character were very favorably commented upon.—*Erie, Pa., Herald, Sept. 8, 1885.*

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Wm. R. Day wishes to announce that he is a candidate for the office of Judge of the Common Pleas Court in the counties of Stark, Columbiana, and Carroll, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

A County Temperance Convention.

The W. C. T. U. of Stark county, invite all persons, men and women, interested in the subject of temperance, to meet in convention at the People's Hall, in Massillon, on Tuesday, March 9 at 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7 p. m. The mass meeting in the evening will be addressed by Mrs. Fanny M. Leiter, of Mansfield. Let there be a full rally. 36-t2

RESOLUTIONS.

At a regular meeting of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Stark Lodge, No. 10, held February 20, 1886, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of Hon. John McBride in introducing resolutions in the Ohio Legislature, requesting that a law be enacted to compel the owners and operators of coal mines to have all coal weighed before screened.

Resolved, That we request Senator Conrad and Representative Cole, of Stark county, to co operate with Mr. McBride and use all means within their power to have it become a law.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to Governor Foraker, Lieutenant Governor Kennedy, Senator Conrad and Representative L. C. Cole.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent for publication to the following newspapers: The *Massillon American*, Massillon Independent, *Canton Daily Repository, Stark County Democrat, Ohio State Journal*, and the *National Labor Tribune.*

Samuel Simpson,
Richard Bullach, Pres't.
Sec'y Stark Lodge No. 10, Massillon, O.

IMPORTANT.

Whenyou visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1.00 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel, than at any other first-class hotel in the city. Jul-y

House for Sale.—House and lot, corner East and North streets, brick building, containing eleven rooms, hall room, a double cellar, and stable for three horses. Possession given 1st of April or May.
35-t6. J. Kirkpatrick.

Wanted—an energetic Agent in Massillon and every town in the county, to sell the Incandescent Lamp. The light equals eighty sperm candles. It sells quick and pays well. Write for particulars to
J. B. King,
35-t3. Hudson, Ohio.

Mishler's Herb Bitters is prepared by a physician and chemist of the highest repute, not only in the community in which he lives, but abroad as well. Mishler's Herb Bitters is an absolute cure for dyspepsia, liver complaint, cramps in the stomach and every form of indigestion, and affords almost immediate relief in dysentery, colic, cholera morbus and diseases of the kidney or bladder.

Call and see the new designs in jewelery just received at C. F. Von Kanel's.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE YOU CAN GET ONE DOZ. CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS FOR $2.00 TO $3.00 per dozen at J. C. HARING'S,
36-tf. Massillon, Ohio.

Casts From Pompeii.

A museum has been erected in Pompeii, in which are preserved plaster casts of some of the people who perished in the eruption. These people were covered up by the fine ashes just where they fell, and in the positions in which they died. These ashes hardened, and although the bodies, with the exception of a few bones, entirely disappeared in the course of ages, the hollow places left in the ashes were exactly the shape of the forms and features of the persons who had been there. An ingenious Italian conceived the idea of boring into these hollow molds and filling them up with liquid plaster of Paris. When this became dry and hard, the ashes were removed, and there were the plaster images of the persons who had been overtaken and destroyed before they could escape from that terrible storm of hot ashes, which came down in quantities sufficient to cover a whole city from sight. In some of these figures the features are very distinct, and we can even distinguish the texture of their clothes and the rings upon their fingers. There are eight of these figures—men, women, and girls, besides the cast of a large dog. To stand and look upon the exact representation of these poor creatures who perished here seems still more to shorten the time between the present and the days when Pompeii was a lively, bustling city.—*Frank R. Stockton, in St. Nicholas for February*

Italy has great difficulty in getting her 121 Krupp guns transported to points where they are wanted. They require a 39-ton car for their transportation, and the railways and bridges are not strong enough to bear the great weight.

The butcher bird, a small spotted bird resembling the common mocking bird, is the foe of the domestic canaries on the Pacific coast, and destroys numbers of the latter

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To be given by the Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, in the

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Friday Evening, Feb. 26.

The entertainment is entirely

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Solo by the Man in the Moon

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Having worked at the business some years in New York City, we fell confident of doing any class of work. Located at

SKINNER BROTHERS,

The business and private office of the Homer Laughlin China Works are being frescoed by two artists who have been working in New York City for several years past. They are doing a very tasty piece of ceiling and side wall decoration, which is really prettier than can be told in cold type. It is well worth a walk up to these works to have a peep at their offices.—*East Liverpool Review.*

The frescoing of Odd Fellows' Hall by Bryant Brothers, of New York, is an artistic piece of workmanship and speaks highly as to the abilty of the young men.—*Cadiz Sentinel.* 36-t3

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Queer Oil Wells.

An Olean, N. Y., correspondent writes: There are two oil fields in the middle petroleum district that are never heard of in the annals of the trade, but there is none more curious. One yields a product which is called the "Oil of Joy," after T. C. Joy, who discovered the territory. The other field is called the Grasshopper field, because of the resemblance of the light and primitive walking-beams that pump the oil from the sand to a lot of huge grasshoppers.

The Grasshopper field is between Pleasantville and Titusville. Before the Bradford field was discovered some operators drilled a mile or two in this peculiar territory for illuminating oil. The drill struck a bed of stiff clay, as blue as indigo, about twenty feet below the surface. This was drilled through, and a showing of heavy oil found. The well was soon abandoned. Some years afterwards the owner of the property dug a well with a pick and shovel down through the bed of blue clay. In under the clay was found a rich lubricating oil sand. The oil taken from the sand at once commanded $15 a barrel. The wells are curbed with hemlock planks, and the oil is pumped by the simplest kind of a sucker-rod. As soon as the oil was found to be so valuable wells were dug in this district in great numbers. The deepest one is only fifty feet in depth. The oil now commands $16 a barrel at the wells, and is all taken by an oil company at Rochester. The yield is about one barrel a day per well. This oil will not conjeal in the lowest temperature, and is a natural lubricator, needing no treatment before using.

The oil of Joy territory is near the Grand valley. The oil is found in parallel belts a mile long, and nowhere more than five hundred feet wide. There is a strip of dry territory an eighth of a mile wide between these belts, of which there are three. The oil lies at a depth of from 40 to 150 feet. The sand is 75 feet in thickness. The wells are pumped every hour in the day and every day in the week, because of the unusual accumulation of water. A peculiarity of the water is that while in all the region off the oil belts the water is very hard, the water from the wells is extremely soft and cold. Three barrels of water are pumped with every barrel of oil that is obtained.

What is the Right Thing To Do?

The idea of marriage as the object of life—an end for which girls are to be trained—appears often to be the very stumbling-block in the way. If they are allowed to grow up thinking of marriage only as a possibility, as an incident in their lives which may or may not happen, will they not be better prepared for whatever fortune has in store for them? Freed from that anxiety about their future which characterizes many young women now unconsciously influenced by the popular idea that marriage is the only suitable destiny of woman, there would seem to be a chance that they might be trained to be happy, whether they were married or single.

While acknowledging that a well-assorted marriage is without doubt the truest and best life for both man and woman, can it be denied that an unhappy union is the greatest of sorrows in a woman's life, to say nothing of the train of evils which it brings upon others! If this idea that marriage is the great object—the *necessity* of woman's life—could be removed, there would certainly be more suitable and fortunate unions and fewer of the hasty, ill-considered, unwise ones. So long as two people who know little of each other's present character, tastes and habits, and nothing of each other's antecedents will rashly join themselves for life after an acquaintance of a few weeks, so long must we look for the horrors of the newspapers, the scandals of the divorce courts and the life-long martyrdom of those who bear the ills that they cannot fly from. If girls did not learn from those about them, from much of their reading, from the very atmosphere of society that they were expected to marry *somebody*, they would hardly deem it possible to take such a risk as that of marriage without due consideration. They would wait for the certainty that it was the right thing to do, and that the right persons for them had appeared.

Let them feel that the end and aim of their lives is to be fit to be *women* and to fill their places as such in the world that so much needs both good women and good men, and there is no fear that they will not be quite equal to the situation, if they find it best for their happiness to marry.—*Henrietta Davis, in Good Housekeeping.*

A Singular Bird.

A Port Jervis correspondent writes; Lewis Remey found a strange bird on the sidewalk in front of his residence, in the Graham block, this village, a few days ago. The bird did not attempt to fly, and being extremely awkward in its movements on the ground it was easily captured. It is almost the size of an ordinary grouse or pheasant, and has a body as round as a ball. It has a short neck and head shaped like a duck's, with a sharp bill. Its eyes are bright red. The legs, which are slate covered, are set very close to the rump end of the bird, making it top heavy on land. There are three toes on each foot, and each toe is webbed separately, the membrane being shaped like an oar blade. The head, neck, and upper part of the body are dark gray, and the under part of the body is white. The bird was placed in a tub of water. It dove and frisked about in the water with wonderfully quick and graceful movements. No one hereabouts ever saw or heard of a bird like it. How it came to be in the spot where it was found, which is half a mile from any stream or body of water, and where it came from, are mysteries which no one can explain.

* * *

The Indian wife of "Warm Spring Johnny," a white man, who since his childhood has lived with the Indians, died near Albany, Ore., recently, of lung fever. The husband, whose real name is unknown, was well known in the early days of Oregon as an Indian scout, and also served in the United States army during the civil war. He was captured when a child by the Indians and with them has even lost his own name. He has lived for many years with his Indian wife in a little cabin near the Calapoola River.

Not Used to it.

A well-known real estate dealer of Detroit has for several years driven a slab-sided old horse before one of the worst-looking buggies on wheels. The harness is never greased, the vehicle never washed, and the long-haired equine hasn't been tickled with a curry-comb for years. The other day some friends of the agent decided on an improvement. The rig was taken from in front of his office to a livery stable, where the horse was brushed, the harness blackened, and the buggy washed and oiled. It was then returned without the owner being any the wiser. Along toward night he came out of his office, started for the horse, stopped and looked around, and presently called a policeman across the street and asked:

"Do you know my rig?"

"Yes."

"Did you see anyone drive off with it?"

"No. This looks like your horse. He's been here for two hours."

"I declare, but this is my Tom, though I don't remember the buggy."

"Why, sir, it looks as if somebody had been cleaning the whole thing up for you," observed the officer.

"So it does, but I don't thank 'em for it. I wish people would mind their own business. When I want my buggy washed I'll give orders myself."

He untied the horse, climbed in, and started off, but all of a sudden the animal shook his head, made a break for the sidewalk, and the buggy brought up against a hitching-post with the loss of a wheel. Luckily for the agent, someone caught the horse before he could do further damage.

"Now, then, somebody has got to pay for this!" shouted the man, as he climbed down. "Everybody knows this horse to be as gentle as a lamb, and I've had this buggy fourteen years. A gang of scoundrels go and meddle with the rig, and this accident is the consequence! I'll put the detectives on 'em within an hour, and I'll make the whole caboodle wish they had never been born!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

An Antiseptic Climate.

One of the most curious results of my observations is that the climate of Damaraland possesses what we might call an antiseptic character for several months of every year. The quality is an attendant of the long annual drought. Every living thing suffers during that period for the excessive heat, and much comfort is impossible, even in the shade, while, in places exposed to the warm winds, the thermometer has risen to 129 degrees: and the sand, unmoistened for six months, becomes so hot that I have seen eggs hardened in it. This arid heat is opposed to the propagation of ferment, for it dries up everything that is exposed to the wind before it has time to sour. No manifestations of tuberculosis are known. Wounds of every kind heal remarkably quickly and well, without enough suppuration taking place to make the bandages stick. The manner in which large, neglected wounds heal of themselves would form an interesting study for a professional surgeon. I observed a case of a Herero whose right lower arm had been shattered in battle by a musket-ball. The healing process had worked itself out in such a way that the whole lower arm with all its muscles had become withered and useless, while the upper-arm bone was whole and covered at its lower end only with the brown skin. All the muscles and ligaments of the elbow-joint had vanished, while the shoulder-muscles remained, so that the unpleasant spectacle was presented of the man appearing to gesticulate with his bones. A woman lived at our station whose feet had been barbarously cut off in some war several years before, so that her captors might more easily get off the iron ornament which the Herero women wear on their ankles. Although the woman had to lie helpless for a long time, her wounds eventually healed up, and now she has been hopping around on her knees for thirty years.—*C. G Buttner, in Popular Science Monthly for February.*

The Childhood of William Penn.

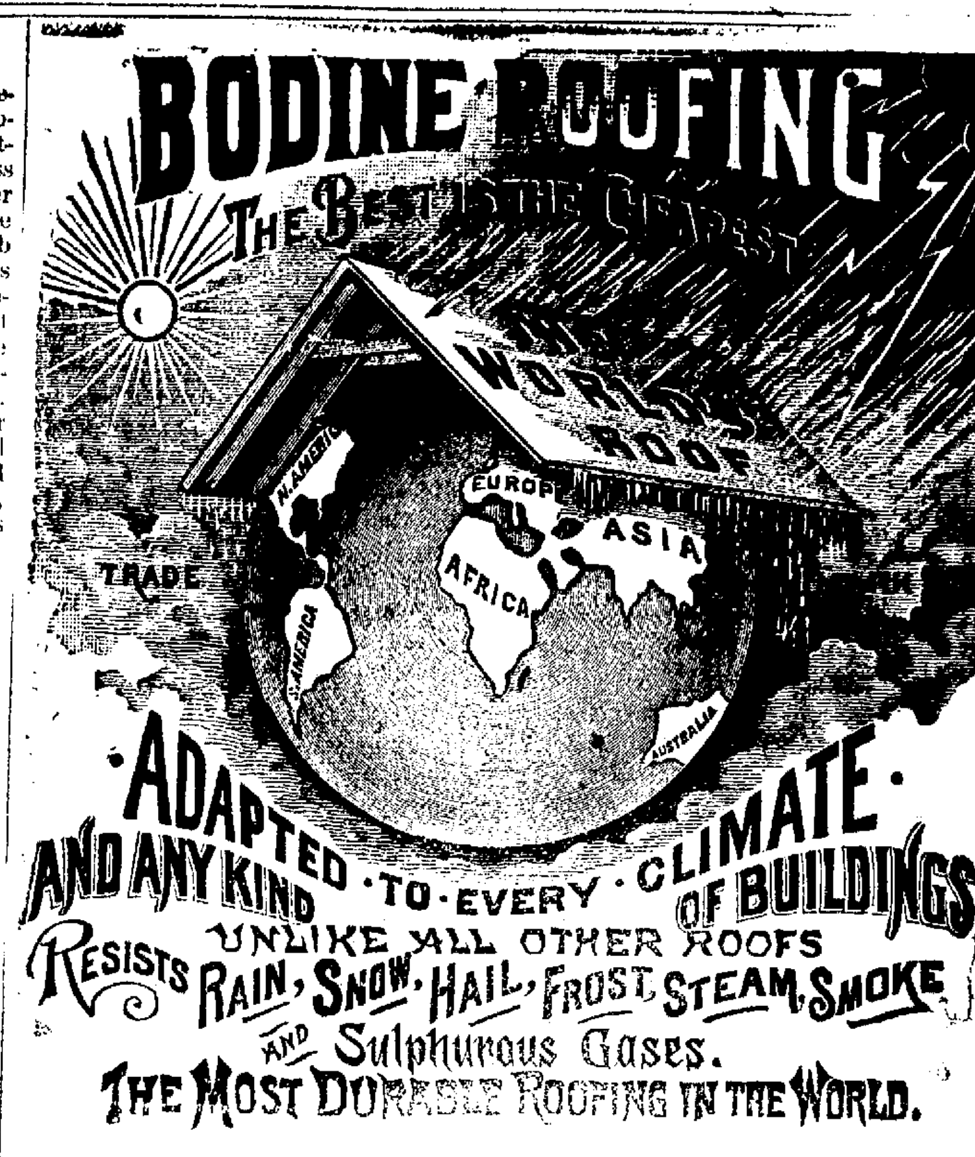
It is pleasant to picture the childhood of the man who was afterward to be the founder of Pennsylvania. It was spent chiefly in Wanstead. He went to Archbishop Harsnett's school, at the neighboring village of Chigwell.

Before he left school, he believed himself to have been the subject of a spiritual visitation. It was his twelfth year, when he was alone in his room, he tells us, "he was suddenly surprised with an inward comfort; and, as he thought, an external glory in the room, which gave rise to religious emotions, during which he had the strongest convictions of the being of God, and that the soul of man was capable of enjoying communication with Him." He seems to have looked upon this as a first call to a holy life. But his convictions can not be dated from this event, which was probably nothing more than the waking dream of a boy whose consciousness of high and holy things was springing into life.

His education was carefully looked after by his parents, who probably destined him for the public service. For some years he studied under a private tutor at his father's residence on Tower Hill. It was not until after the restoration that he was entered as a gentleman-commoner at Christ Church, Oxford. Yet, soon after he commenced residence at the University, he came under the Puritan influence. Perhaps of all sects, none were at that time more discredited than the Society of Friends. But at Oxford their views were taught by a notable preacher, Thomas Loe, a disciple of George Fox, who was destined to exercise the greatest influence over William Penn. Thomas Loe was imprisoned for his faith, but not before his teachings had taken root, and William Penn headed a little band of undergraduates in resisting the new mandates against Non-conformity! Within the walls of Christ Church, Penn organized a little congregation of his own, just as in the next century Wesley formed another inside the precincts of Lincoln College.—*The Quiver or February.*

* * *

Jean Cohen, a native of Poland, a single woman, aged sixty years, has been sent to the Stockton (California) Insane Asylum. Her mania is of the matrimonial order, as she has a wild desire to marry every man she sees.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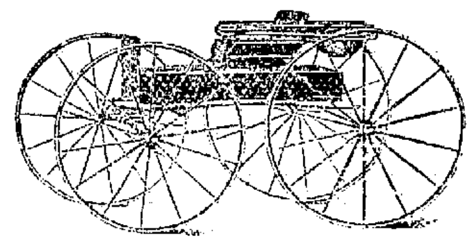

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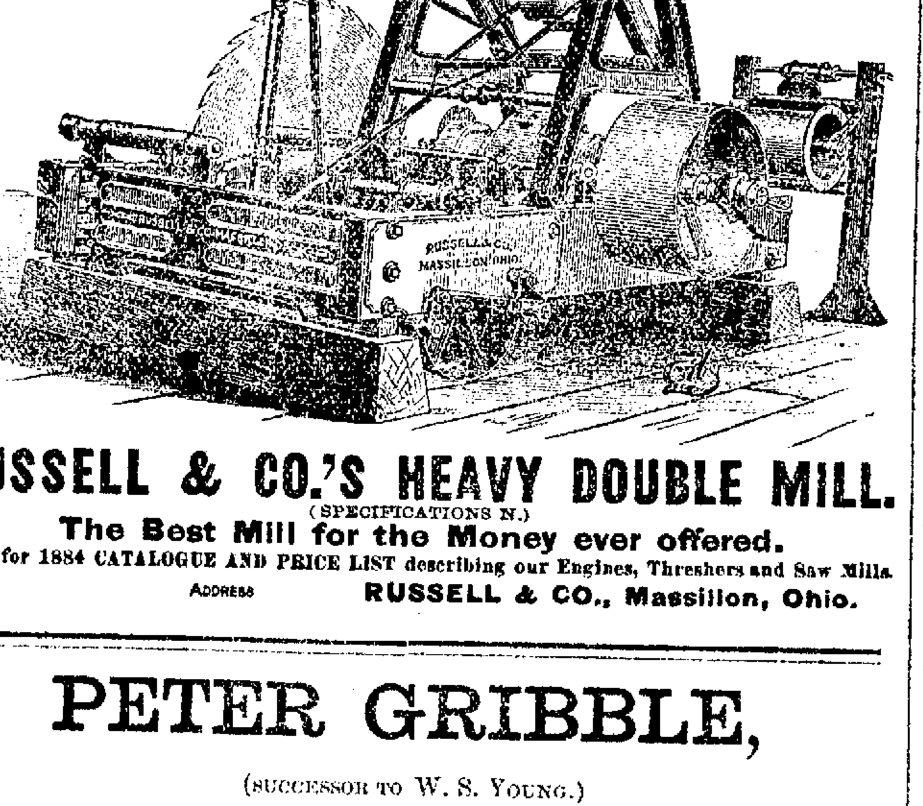

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Pittsfield, Mass., March 22, 1884.
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Dear Sir:—About six years ago I was obliged to resort to external treatment for the removal of a cancerous growth on my lip. On my return home, I became sensible that my blood needed a thorough cleaning. My whole system, too, required toning up. While casting about for the best medicine to do this, your "Favorite Remedy" was so highly commended in my hearing that I resolved to try it. I did so, and the result surprised me, it was effected so quickly and completely. I soon got over the depression produced by the operation, and since the "Favorite Remedy," which I have continued to take in small doses has kept me in such health and strength as I never had before, nor expected to have. It is the best blood purifier in the world. I am sure of that.
Yours, &c.,
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In all cases when a consultation is deemed desirable.

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Bank and Store Counters,
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June 12-tf

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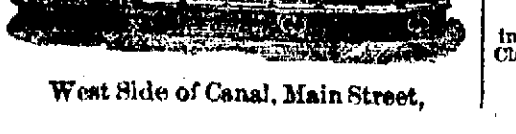

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Try it for toothache,
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For an ache or a pain Thomas' Eclectric Oil is excellent.—Chas. F. Medler, box 374, Schenectady, N. Y.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best thing going, pa says. Cured him of rheumatism and me of earache—two drops.—Master Horace Brenizer, Clinton, Iowa.

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From shoulder to ankle joint, and for three months, I had rheumatism which yielded to nothing but Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Thomas' Eclectric Oil did what no physician seemed able to accomplish. It cured me.—John N. Gregg, Supt. of Railway Construction, Niagara Falls.

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GLIMPSES OF COREA.

The Young King, who is a Great Admirer of the United States.

All of our mission went to see his majesty. The young men whom we are teaching English offered to get us a good place to "ku kiung"—see sights. We accepted their offer. We have been many times impressed with the kindness of the Coreans toward us, and this added another to the list. They secured a small room, had it cleaned, put down nice, clean boards, took some of our chairs to sit on, and hired three soldiers. When we reached the place, and the people saw foreign ladies, the crowd increased wonderfully fast and pressed into the house to see them. The soldiers were not regularly armed, and it soon became evident to them, as well as to us, that it took more than their uniform and "ka"—go—to make the people "stand back." They soon supplied themselves with good oak clubs, and by swinging these faithfully and using their lungs frequently they managed to keep a small place in front of the house clear. Without their services it would have been impossible for us to have remained there. Mrs. M. F. Scranton took with her the United States flag, which we put up.

While waiting for the king one could not but be impressed that the "boy of the street" was present in full force, making the air melodious with what would be equivalent in America to "lemonade" and "peanuts," and seemingly doing a brisk business. Along the middle of the street new earth was strewn. Every few minutes some official with a few attendants passed, nearly always mounted on a donkey, which is the animal used by officers on such occasions. Some of these men had a very patriarchal appearance.

The procession proper was headed by eunuchs from the royal palace. These were followed by soldiers who marched along the sides and in the center of the street. A general of high rank stopped in front of us, and I thought he did it in honor of our flag, but my interpreter told me he stopped for the king. The royal banner, a large empty sedan chair, and waiters passed, music followed next, the step becoming livelier, considerable rattling of what to me was old iron, but really the sign for silence, the king's umbrella, and the second sedan chair, in which was his majesty. The chair was wide open on three sides and we had a good view of the king. He noticed our flag, looked steadfastly at us, and, in the judgment of some, bowed slightly. "How did he look?" is the most natural question. He is a young man of quiet, intelligent, dignified, and manly appearance. Lieut. Fouk, our representative here, once said to me: "The king's word is good." This remark came to me as I saw the king to-day, and I was impressed that he is a man to do, as far as possible, his own thinking, and come to his own conclusions, and abide by his word. He believes in opening his country to foreign nations, and has great confidence in the United States. He has ordered his palace to be lighted by the electric light. To the uninitiated this may seem extravagant, but two things make the king's course very clear. He reasoned thus: Americans, after trying everything, from tallow candles to the electric light, find the last the best and cheapest. I will learn from their experience, and begin where they are now. The present cost of lighting the palace is simply enormous, caused by the officials appropriating large amounts to their own use. They could do the same with petroleum, but not with the electric light. Another reason is: China's power is everything in Corea. They have everything there that is to be had, and when any new invention is suggested the conservatives send to Pekin and get it. But the electric light cannot be gotten there, and the king hopes in this way to teach his ministers that there are other countries in the world besides China.—*Missionary Letter in Christian Advocate.*

THE BANISHED BANG.

History of a Fashion—Its Popularity and How It Originated.

It is frequently noticed as a curious fact that a monument in ruins or a custom in decadence is apt to attract more attention than when both were in their prime. There is something about a ruin which attracts the moralist as there is that in a practice falling into desuetude which draws the student of life and history, and both are more carefully noticed when it is certain that both are rapidly passing away than either would have been had it given promise of long continuance. In accordance with this well-known fact the female bang is now exciting the interest and enlisting the services of social philosophers. The bang has been long with us, and now that it is gradually vanished up the forehead of the fair, and being lost in the luxuriance of "top-hair," it is acquiring an interest which, in its palmiest days, it never possessed.

It is true that this interest is mainly of an antiquarian character. Men are perfectly willing to see it depart, and, in fact, some excellent persons have been known to express the hope that it would go soon, in order that they might once more see the whole of a woman's face. But now that it is going, public curiosity is beginning to be much aroused in ascertaining a reason why it ever came. So far as can be seen, it was neither useful nor ornamental; it did not keep off the sun, and did conceal a most expressive portion of the countenance. It was troublesome of arrangement, a constant source of anxiety when arranged, injurious to the eyes, trying on the temper, and when of any considerable proportions gave its wearer the half-scared expression of a rabbit peeping out of a brush-heap. Some writers on the subject are inclined to assign it a Turkish origin, being under the impression that it was a sort of substitute for a veil, but this is sufficiently negatived by the fact that it is found upon the front of her who is the best able to take her own part in any kind of controversy, and so, in despair, most of the theorists have fallen back upon the notion that it was a "freak;" an illustration of the fact that the will of woman is not to be hampered by any dictate of judgment nor her costume by any canon of good taste or common sense.

While this theory certainly has points in its favor, there is a fatal objection. It is not scientific. In the light of science nothing exists without an antecedent and a cause, and to suppose that a bang sprang into being without either pattern or motive is to suppose a piece of scientific nonsense. So there must have been something from which it was modeled, as well as an excuse for its invention, for even a monstrosity is seldom without a predecessor and reason for existence. At the first glance, an effort at classification of bangs appears impossible, for a grouping of objects of the same class implies properties in common, and a scientific examination of bangs discloses the fact that although the ignorant may consider them as all equally odious to good taste, the trained observer will see so many and so wide differences in length, in glossiness, and in disposition to get out to fix that every particular bang, even as "one star differs from another star in glory." Taking, however, arrangement as a basis of differentiation, bangs will divide themselves into three classes; the frizzly bang, the curly bang, and the saucer bang.

A careful historical chase of the bang through many countries finally locates the frizzly bang as a native of Africa, the ladies of that continent having advantages for producing this style of hirsute ornament which their sisters further north never possessed. Established as a fashion in Africa, it lost no time in passing over to Asia, the African slaves assisting in its transit. But the capillary attractions of Asiatic ladies were by no means suited to the African style, and all efforts at frizzing their hair proving failures, the curly bang was evolved as the nearest approach to the African style. Thus did the bang traverse thousands of miles, and so adapt itself to circumstances that some ethnologists have studiously maintained its Asiatic origin. Exactly when the bang came into Europe is matter of doubt, some placing its advent in the latter days of the Roman empire, while others insist that it was brought back from the east by the crusaders; but whenever it came, it found that the front hair of European ladies was as intractable as their temper, and so, the hair-dressers being unable either to curl or to frizzle, the saucer bang, stiff, straight, soaped, and plastered down, as hideous as a nightmare, was finally evolved. This being settled, there remains only the concluding inquiry, whence came the first bang? The most formidable of the animal kingdom is the much dreaded gorilla. This beast, among other attractions, carries a head of short, bristly hair, and one of the animal's preparations for battle is to pass the paw rapidly down the crown of the head to the eyes, thus bringing the front hair straight out, and giving an aspect of ferocity that never fails to inspire the utmost terror. So well understood is this gesture that among the gorilla's fellow-countrymen it is the signal for an instantaneous and headlong scamper from the spot, and, as the female gorilla in defence of her young is even worse than the male, certain African dialects have an expression, "a female gorilla with her front hair down," to indicate the extremity of ferocious bearing. In time it came to pass that when African ladies were abused by their husbands they adopted the same gesture, and, so far as the hair was concerned, with the same result. Then, certain wives, to indicate their readiness for battle at all seasons, took to wearing their hair drawn over their foreheads, and the fashion rapidly spread to young ladies, who wore their hair in this style as insinuating their resolve never to submit to matrimonial tyranny. The idea spread, and the bang flourished alike in African deserts, on the banks of the Ganges, of the Thames, and of the Mississippi. Thus does scientific research shed light on social topics, and even the monstrosities of female costume are shown to have their origin in intelligent action; for nothing is more reasonable than that, as one animal taught man how to build his house and another how to catch his dinner, his wife from a third should learn how to dress her hair.—*Boston Times.*

Baby's English.

Many infants talk at a surprisingly early age. Instances have been known of babies yet in their swaddling-clothes who would discourse on all manner of topics. To be sure, the drift of their remarks had to be interpreted by a fond mother, but no one would dare say that baby didn't talk.

I myself heard a year-old child say a great many things the other day. I was calling on a friend whose son was just a year old.

"Can he talk any yet?"

"Talk!" exclaimed the fond mother, with an injured look. "I should think so! He can just say everything, can't you, ducksy-daddie?"

"Boo, boo, bwe, ye, ya!" screeched baby, growing black in the face with the effort.

"Hear him!" cried the proud mother. "He said, 'I guess I can talk!'"

This information surprised me a little, but I discreetly held my peace.

"Now tell the gentleman your name," said baby's mamma, coaxingly.

"Boo, boo, da, da, boo!"

"Charles Edward Jones, just as plain as anybody could say it, you little sweet!" cried the triumphant mother.

My surprise increased.

"Now tell mamma whom you like best in all the world."

"Boo, boo, bwe, da, da!"

"How cunning!" I exclaim. "Da, da, means 'papa,' don't it?"

"Mercy, no! Didn't you hear the litttle blessing say that he liked the gentleman best. He meant you."

I am flattered, of course, and amazed at my own stupidity. I thought I was familiar with the "king's English," but the English of this little king is new to me.

"Now, say 'Sing a song o' sixpence' for the gentleman."

"Yee, yee, boo, baa, bo," sputters baby.

"O, no, deary!" says mamma, reprovingly. "That was 'Little Bo Peep.' Now say the other."

"Zee, zee, boo, baa, be!"

"That's it, that's it! You blessed old boy! I knew you could say it! And to think that the gentleman asked if you could talk any yet! I guess he won't ask it again."

I guess not, too. Either that baby or I cannot speak the English language in its purity, and I am adverse to displaying my possible ignorance.—*Philadelphia Press.*

WIT AND HUMOR.

Punch has a clever little sketch labeled "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," representing a number of cats contemplating muzzled dogs with unconcealed manifestations of delight.

A Louisville preacher, who has no late night work away from home, calls for a tax of $100 on pistols. A better scheme would be to raise the price of whisky to $100 a drink.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"What's the fare on the cable-cars?" demanded a wild-eyed man at the entrance to the Brooklyn bridge. "Three cents." "Gimme a ticket," he shouted; "gimme a ticket, and I'll put an end to my miserable existence."—*N. Y. Times.*

An exchange speaks of the "vitality of frogs." We know something about this. We heard a singer twenty years ago. He had a frog in his throat. We heard him again last week. The frog was still alive. Musicians say this is not at all unusual.—*Puck.*

The importance of systematic giving as a part of worship was urged by Dr. Parkhurst yesterday. "A single dollar," he said, "may look large, but when spread out over a year it is too thin to lie down upon and pray Thy kingdom come."—*N. Y. Mail.*

M. Pasteur, who inoculated the four Newark boys who were bitten by an alleged mad dog, pronounces them cured. As none of the dogs bitten by the same animal, and since chained up, have gone mad, we suppose it is safe to pronounce them cured, too.—*Norristown Herald.*

"Do I understand you to say, Mr. X., that you cannot take this note up?" "Exactly, sir; exactly." "But what am I to do with it, then?" "Well, if you haven't got a place to keep it in for a little while, give it to me and I'll take care of it for you and won't charge you storage."—*To-day.*

Pompano—"I think we had better get a dinner set of 144 pieces." Mrs. Pompano—"Nonsense. Too many by far. I shall not get more than fifty-six pieces." Pompano—"On second thought, my dear, you are right. Mary Ann will make up the 144 pieces in less than a week."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Small Brother—"Where did you get that cake, Annie?" Small Sister—"Mother gave it to me." Small Brother—"Ah! she always gives you more than me." Small Sister—"Never mind; she's going to put mustard plasters on us when we go to bed to-night, and I'll ask her to let you have the biggest."—*Hotel Mail.*

"O, boys, tell me what was I drinking last night? O, my head, my head!" moaned a commercial traveler in a New Jersey town. "Rye and water," replied one who had come out of the symposium in better shape than the rest. "What terrible water they do have here!" was all the sufferer could say.—*N. Y. Tidbits.*

"There is another cold wave coming," remarked Mr. Faugle to his wife last night. "Where from?" asked the lady. "From the Northwest, where they all come from." "Why do all the cold waves come from the Northwest, my dear?" "O, because there is so much coolness between St. Paul and Minneapolis."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

Dining with the Minister of Finance, a remarkably fine carp was placed opposite Talleyrand, but the fish was already cold. "That is a splendid carp," said the financier; "how do you like it? It came from my estate of Visur-Aisne." "Did it?" replied Talleyrand, adding slyly, "but why did you not have it cooked *here*?"—*Good Cheer.*

The patriotism of Brooklyn boys develops early, and they take a lively interest in public affairs. This dialogue occurred at the breakfast-table of one of our prominent lawyers a day or two ago: "Is it true, father, that the Dolphin is a success?" "I believe that is the decision, my son." "Then why don't we declare war?"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A thief, having been tried and found guilty on a certain charge, cried out that great injustice had been done him. He saw among the jurors a man whose reputation for honesty had more than once been questioned. "That may be true," calmly replied the judge, "and I will sentence you only on the opinion of the other eleven. I'll give you four years at hard labor!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Want your sidewalk cleared off?" he asked of a citizen of Woodward avenue. "Just got a man." "Have any badges on?" "I believe he has five or six." "Then let him keep the job. I'm a tramp and hard up but them roller-skating champions has got to earn a living somehow, and I'm not the man to stand in their way. They are entitled to public sympathy and assistance."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Clerk in a Missouri store (to customer)—"These boots are worth $5." Customer—"They are not worth that much." "I say they are." "I don't believe it." "Give me $5." "I won't." "But you will." "I will not. Who are you that you can order me around this way?" "I am Frank James." "Why, how do you do, Mr. James? Please wrap up these boots. Five dollars, you say? Here's your money. Good day."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

The Sunday-school teacher was telling her class the story of the Good Samaritan and the lessons which should be drawn from it. "Now, Johnnie," said she to one of the boys, "if you should have found one of your playmates, whom you did not like, as this Good Samaritan found the Jew, what would you have done?" "Golly!" replied Johnnie earnestly, "you can bet your life I'd climbed on the fence an' hollered 'Goody—goody!' if I'd got a lickin' for it the next minute."—*Merchant Traveler.*

The other night on an Arkansaw railroad train a passenger called the conductor and asked: "Are we on time?" "Yes." "Glad. Are we on the track?" "I don't know, but I'll go forward and ask." He went away, and, returning, said: "I am informed that we left the track about five miles back. We are now running on the county dirt road, and if we don't meet a wagon we'll be all right. You see that there is a big bend in the road back here and we save time by taking a short cut."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Said Judge Noonan, of San Antonio, to a convicted malefactor: "It has been proved that you burglarized a house, stole a ham, and forged another man's name to a note." "Maybe so." "You have also been sailing under the false names Smith, McMullen, Goodrich, and Perkins while you were committing your crime." "Well, judge, you didn't expect me to allow my own honest name to be mentioned in connection with such villainies and dragged through the mire?"—*Texas Siftings.*

A patrolman on Second street pulled the bell of a house at 10 o'clock the other evening and said to the lady who came to the door: "Madame, a man whose actions are very suspicious has just entered the yard by the alley-gate. Wouldn't it be well for me to search the premises?" "O, no, sir," she sweetly replied. "That suspicious person is my husband. When he comes home sober he enters at the front door. When he is tight he sneaks in at the back gate. You need never raise an alarm over him."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Philadelphia *Times* reports an interview with an old colored woman (Aunt Mary Smith) who was found in the third story front room of the tenement house No. 308 Lombard street. Aunt Mary was alone when the reporter entered by an invitation from a rather strong voice within. "Did I ever see George Washington? Laws, yes. Seed him and waited on him, too. He visited de house often, and whenever he would cum he'd say: 'Whar's my good-looking little niggar?' And I'd cum in and curtsy and say, 'Here I is, massah;' when he would say, 'You know what I wants, don't you?' 'Yes, sir,' I'd say; 'brandy and water.' Den I'd curtsy again. De Genel didn't think that anybody could fix him his brandy and water like me;" and the old woman tossed her aged head in a proud way and her dull eyes gleamed with renewed light.

Coffee.

I see a big train of coffee was made up at New Orleans for this market, the coffee coming from South America. This is a great industry. Coffee is the principal product of Brazil, growing in the mountain country, being better as the hills are steeper, and amounting to 4,000,000 bags annually. Coffee-growing is an interesting industry. The seed is first sown, and when the bush is about two feet high it is transplanted in rows about four feet apart. In four years the bush bears fruit, and thereafter for forty years, the tree being in full vigor from its tenth year until it decays at forty. The plantations present their most beautiful and attractive appearance in September and October, when the trees blossom. The blossoms are white and very fragrant, and are succeeded by a small fruit, green at first, and which is not ripe for gathering until March, and from that to August. It often happens, that the gathering is continued the year round, many trees producing more than two crops. The labor is done by slaves, many planters owning hundreds of them. After the fruit is gathered it is thrown into large, open yards, paved with rock and stone, and on a grade sufficient to run the water away. After some day's exposure to the sun, the berries being perfectly dry, they are put into the crusher to separate the coffee from the husk. The coffee is then passed through large and small sieves, one under the other, with a large fan at the back of them, by which means the coffee is relieved of the husks and graded according to the size of the grain. The best is sent to the burnisher, which gives it an additional market value, and to obtain a still fancier quality, though this is in reality only a question of the eye, the grain is placed in a tank half full of decoction of green coffee-beans and water. After remaining there several days this dyed grain is dried and burnished and sold as extra fancy, though it is not really better than the other as far as the quality or taste is concerned. This work is all done by appliances on the plantations, and I was told very recently that several planters have as much as $250,000 invested in machinery of all kinds. This system of getting the coffee ready for the market is of course only employed by the wealthy planters. There are many who are still very backward and retain all of the primitive methods.—*Interview with A. de Figueiredo, Brazilian Consul, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The Boy's Account of a Game of Cards.

Little Johnny, the youthful contributor of the *Argonaut*, records this moral tale: A preecher wich had been a wicked gamler fore he was a preecher he seen a feller wich was a gamler too, and he sed, the preecher did: "Ile jest play cards with this pore mizable sinner, and win ol his munny, and wen he is busted maybe he will listen to the divine trooth and be saved." So they played, and the preecher he winned ol the feller's munny evry cent, and then he sed: "Now, see how wicked you have ben for to loos yure munny, and yure whife and babys haven't got no bred for to eat." "And the gamler he sed: "That's so," and he bust out a cryin'. Then the preecher he sed: "Pore sinner, if you prommice me unto yure onner to not play cards agin Ile give it ol back, cos Ime a preecher." So the gamler he was a stonish, and he sed: "I never see sech a good man, I prommice, yes in deed, and haven bless you!" and he busted out cryin again, the gamler did. Then the preecher he give him back ol his munny, and the feller put it in his pocket, and whiped his eyes, and blode his nose gratelle, and then he thot a wile, and pretty sune he coffed, and he said to the preecher: "I feel mighty mean taking back this hundred dollars from a man wich has rescewed me from card playin, tell you what Ile do, you put a other hundred agin it and weel toss up for the pile, heds or tails, best two out of thre."

* * *

Miss Guiney, the new poet of Boston, is described as tall and as lithe as a willow wand, with a face that has that delicacy of contour and refinement of feature betokening a sensitive nature, the poetic nature in a high degree. Her mouth and nose are lovely, but she mars the expression of her eyes by wearing eye-glasses, the customary insignia of Boston's intellectual women. Miss Guiney is, however, near-sighted, and would rather see what she is doing than to look pretty. She is fond of outdoor sports, handles an oar like an old tar, and is a tremendous pedestrian.

"M. F. F. H's., and W. F. F. W's."

The Man who is Fit For a Husband, and the Woman who is Fit For a Wife, according to the gospel of the Higher Life of the Household, in the interest of which *Good Housekeeping* is conducted, are Fit For Heaven, as well. That is to say, those who fully appreciate and improve the opportunities that a husband and wife, respectively, have for helping to make life worth the living, not only for themselves, but for all those into whose interests and destinies their own lives are woven; who correctly measure the responsibilities of the position and the blessed consequence of being Fit For a Husband or a Wife, or the baneful result of being unfit for these important places in life.

In much of the public discussion—and private, as well—that is had regarding this feature of the interests of The Higher Life of The Household, the weight of argument is too often thrown into the balance against the side in which the women folks are necessarily found, and "A Country Parson" in his paper "W. F. F. W's; Women Fit For Wives," throws his "frozen chunks of truth" into the same balance, but with much candor and comprehension. No consideration of this subject, however, is a fair and judicial one, that does not accept the situation as it actually exists—that does not first "look on this picture and then on this," with the same measure and range of vision. Simply because a woman's realm is at home and a man's abroad, is no reason why that home should be any happier, brighter or better that the Woman is Fit For a Wife, than that the Man is Fit For a Husband. "Circumstances" do not "alter cases"—in this case.

The man whose daily walk and conversation abroad in the world, as well as at home, is such as to Fit him for a Husband according to the gospel herein expounded, is one whose life is worth the living in this world and is "not far from the kingdom" of the world to come. And the Women who are Fit For Wives will be near at hand when the roll-call is sounded for the listening ear of those who are to "come up higher"—be they women or be they men. No matter how Fit a Woman may be for a Wife, a Husband may help her to make a heaven on earth of their home, or force to make it a place of torment at the other end of the line, both here and hereafter.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Effects of Competition in Rates of Transportation.

The effect of free competition in trade is to bring the greatest competition to bear on those things in which there is the greatest trade. Thus there is the smallest margin of profit over the cost of production on the necessaries of life, the next smallest on the common comforts, and the largest on the luxuries. This effect is not caused by any design on the part of traders nor from any beneficent legislation on the part of politicians. It results from the operation of natural laws of trade. The operations of the same laws produce the same effect on the rates of transportation. We find, as a rule, the lowest rates on coal, wood, petroleum, iron, lumber, etc.; the next lowest on flour, grain, provision, etc.; we then have boots and shoes, cotton and woolen goods, clothing, etc.; and then a varying list of more costly or perishable articles and luxuries which are consumed in decreasing quantities. All the natural forces of competition which tend to reduce the rates of transportation co-operate in producing this discrimination in things which are moved in the largest quantities, and which are, of course, consumed in the largest amounts. The aim of the railroad manager is to secure traffic. To do this he must make lower rates on cheap commodities, with those things which comprise the necessaries of life. It results in distributing the charges for transportation where they are most easily borne. Not only do the necessaries have the lowest rates and the luxuries the highest, but the necessaries consumed in the largest quantities have lower rates than those consumed in smaller quantities. We consume more fuel than bread, and more food than clothing, while the rates of transportation follow the opposite order.

This discrimination, though in favor of the necessaries and common comforts of life, is none the less a discrimination. It actually results in favoring classes. Those who consume but the necessaries, the day-laborers, are the most benefited; the artisans who consume, in addition to the necessaries, many of the comforts, the next; and so on as higher wages provide more of the comforts, and these merge into the luxuries.—*Gerrit L. Lansing, in Popular Science Monthly for February.*

A Lawyer Baffled.

Jim Mc Snifter was being tried in San Antonio for trying to bribe a colored witness, Sam Johnsing, to testify falsely.

"You say this defendant offered you a bribe of $50 to testify in his behalf?" said Lawyer Gouge to Sam Johnsing.

"Yes, sah."

"Now repeat precisely what he said, using his own words."

"He said he would git me $50 if I—"

"He can't have used those words. He didn't speak as a third person."

"No, sah; he tuck good keer dat dar was no third pusson present. Dar was only us two. Defendant am too smart to hab anybody listenin' when he am talking about his own reskelity."

"I know that well enough, but he spoke to you in the first person, didn't he?"

"I was de fust pusson, myself."

"You don't understand me. When he was talking to you did he use the words, 'I will pay you $50?'"

"No, boss; he didn't say nuffin about you payin' me $50. Your name wasn't mentioned, 'ceptin' dat he tole me ef eber I got inter a scrape dat you was de best lawyer in San Antone to fool de judge and jury."

"You can step down."—*Texas Siftings.*

* * *

A Promising Amateur — Featherly (who is studying for a private theatrical entertainment)—What does "exit" mean, Charley? Charley—It is a Latin word, and means that you are to withdraw from the stage. Featherly—O, I see, but wouldn't it be better if I were to say, "I withdraw from the stage?" Some of the audience may not understand Latin.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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Convention to Nominate the New Common Pleas Judge.

At a meeting of the chairmen of the Republican Central Committees, of the counties of Columbiana, Carroll and Stark, composing the first sub division of the ninth judicial district of Ohio, held at Canton, February 23, 1886, it was decided to hold the convention for the nomination of a Common Pleas Judge, under the new bill passed February 17, 1886, providing for a third Judge in said sub-division, at Alliance, O., March 16, 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m., one delegate to be chosen from each county comprising said sub-division for every 200 votes cast for Foraker in 1885; such delegates to be chosen as the committees of the different counties may determine.

DAN. W. FIRESTONE,
Chairman Columbiana County,
H. J. ECKLEY,
Chairman Carroll County,
C. C. BOW,
Chairman Stark County.

Council Proceedings.

The City Council met in regular session, with President Sailer in the chair, and Messrs. Huber, Overton, Rink, Snyder and Williams in their seats.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and on motion approved.

Snyder reported progress in the matter of breakwater at Sippo Creek, and that the Solicitor advised sending members of Council to Columbus, to consult with the Board of Public Works about the matter. Mr. Snyder then made a motion to that effect. Motion carried.

The following bills were read and orders drawn for payment:

A Wendling	$21 00
J. C. Pepper	50 00
G. Maier	50 00
T. Higgins	50 00
M. Ellsass	50 00
F. W. Albrecht	2 90

The following bills were read by the clerk and referred to their respective committees:

Massillon Gas Light Co.	$176 53
W. M. Bowman	18 97
Massillon Contracting & Building Co.	7 80
Wm. Castleman	21 21
J. L. Green	11 21

City Solicitor Willison reported that a suit for foreclosure of a mortgrge against the property known as the pest-house had been begun by Mr. Fidel Herberger. He assured the members of the Council that there was no mortgage in existence; that the mortgage held by Mr. Herberger had been cancelled eleven years ago, in an action brought by Catharine Myers, who held a first mortgage for $900 on the property. When Mrs. Myers began her suit, Mr. Herberger, in company with several others, who held claims against the property, filed his claim in a cross-petition. When the property was sold it did not bring enough to pay the Myers claim, and the others were left out, although they were cancelled in this action.

Mr. Snyder presented a request from Hess, Snyder & Co. for permission to move a building from N. Mill street to Erie street. On motion permission was granted.

Clerk White stated that a bill of costs, of $61.99, in the injunction case of J. G. Warwick et al. against the city, in relation to the matter of electric lights, had been filed with him, and that he had referred the matter to the City Solicitor, with instructions to ascertain the items in the bill; that it was found that the court costs were $11.99, and $50 attorneys' fees for Messrs. Cole & Reinoehl. He also stated that on the day previous to the filing of the complaint that Solicitor Willison had notified Mr. Cole that the Council would rescind the action in the matter, and that Mr. McCaughey had also notified Mr. Cole of the same fact. Mr. Cole had presented a bill of $100 for fees, but the Court had cut it down to $50.

On motion Council adjourned for two weeks.

A Remarkable Case of Suspended Animation.

A remarkable case of suspended animation is reported from Jethro, a hamlet near East Liverpool. A few weeks ago a Mrs. Raymond was prostrated by what was supposed to be a stroke of paralysis, at the residence of her daughter in Allegheny City, where she had been on a visit. After a week of intense suffering she improved sufficiently to be taken to her home in Jethro. Here she was seized with a relapse and gradually grew worse until this week, when, as was supposed, she died.

Friends and relatives were apprised by telegraph of her demise; the body was prepared for burial, and, wrapped in a shroud, lay in the room of death awaiting the arrival of the coffin. A friend of the family, who had occasion to visit the room, was at once astounded and surprised to notice signs of animation in the apparently lifeless woman. Scarcely believing her senses the dumbfounded attendant made a more critical examination. Slight evidences of breathing were detected, the muscles of the eyes were noticed moving, followed in a short time by the occasional opening of the eyes.

The alarm was instantly given, and the best physicians immediately summoned. Upon their arrival powerful restoratives were administerrd, and the woman soon gained consciousness. She slowly and languidly opened her eyes, curiously surveyed the astonished attendants, and feebly asked what was the cause of the unusual commotion, and where she got her unique costume.

She exclaimed that while in a comatose state, she imagined herself enjoying a refreshing sleep. That Mrs. Raymond had a narrow escape from a terrible fate is evident. The body was cold and clammy, respiration to all appearances had entirely ceased, and as she lay in her shroud she looked as though the seal of death had been stamped upon her. Mrs. Raymond is slowly improving, with fair chances for recovery.—*Ohio Patriot.*

Baking Powder Tramps.

The danger to the public health from the indiscriminate use of the many lime and alum baking powders of commerce has been so fully exposed that everybody desires to avoid them. As "forewarned is forearmed," housekeepers will thank us for apprising them of the special efforts at present being made to dispose of such powders in this vicinity.

The proprietors of some of the worst of these powders are now going from house to house, trying by means of a trick, or so-called test, with heat and water, to show that their article is as good as the Royal Baking Powder, making the comparison with this brand because everybody recognizes it to be absolutely pure and wholesome, the object, of course, being to supply their own goods in place of the Royal, which housekeepers have for so many years relied upon to puff up the morning biscuit, and to make the light, palatable, and wholesome roll, cake and pastry for which it is famous.

The housekeeper will do well to be on her guard against these baking powder tramps. Every intelligent person knows that any goods peddled from house to house in this manner, or that are given away in samples, or sought to be introduced by secretly traducing the character of other goods well known to be pure and reliable, have no merits of their own, and have failed to find purchasers through legitimate means.

We are informed, as a matter of fact, that one of these tramps is trynig to introduce a powder that has been found by the Government chemist to be 11.85 per cent. lime, while the other peddles a powder that is 20 per cent. alum—one a powerful caustic, the other a corrosive poison.

No such tricks or jugglery will be apt to deceive any intelligent person. The housekeeper who has used her Royal Baking Powder ever since she discarded cream of tartar and soda, knows more about its qualities than all the tramps in the country can teach her. The crucial test to which she has put the Royal Baking Powder—the test of actualand successful work in the preparation of pure and wholesome food, under which it has never failed—is entirely satisfactory to her. She has always had good luck with it, in making light, sweet and delicious bread, buiscuit and cake, and has placed it, to stay, at the head of her housekeeping favorites. She knows that it has been officially approved by the Government chemists as the best and we imagine that the baking powder tramp who attempts to supplant its place in her confidence will find this a bad year for his business.

Where Did it Come From?

In the year 1877 some workmen who were engaged in building a bridge across Chappelle creek—a small stream rising near the town of Ashland, O., and running through Erie county and into Lake Erie—found it necessary to excavate to the depth of some 18 feet for one of the abutments, and when they had reached nearly the required depth struck a perfectly preserved red cedar tree, which had lain there perhaps for ages, waiting the time when its little story should be told. The bark and a portion of the "sap" was decayed, but the colored portion (nearly the whole of the wood) was as sound as when it ceased growing. It was about two feet thick for something like forty feet from the root—the length of the section removed. The "find" caused a good deal of interest among the inhabitants of that neighborhood, and a number of baseball bats were made from the log, on account of the curious manner in which it had been preserved no less than of the kind of wood, red cedar being entirely unknown in that country. The point at which the bridge was being built is about eight miles from the shore of Lake Erie, near the village of Florence, and, of course, much higher than the present level of the water in the lake. The question "Where did it come from, and how, and when, and in what manner was it buried to this great depth?" is one which might engage the attention of some professor of geology.

Treading the Wine-Press.

Something has already been said about the vineyard of the Scala Brothers on Vesuvius. The vintage was in progress when I visited it, and I saw the treading of the grapes and the first stages of wine-making. The room used for crushing was a part of the family mansion, and was scarcely more than 15 or 20 feet square. The platform for the treading was, perhaps, 3 feet high, 4 or 5 feet wide, and built entirely across one end of the room. The front of it was raised a few inches to prevent the escape of the grape-juice, and it was carefully cemented in every part. There was but a single person treading, a stalwart peasant, who ostentatiously washed his feet before beginning in a small tub of water standing near; as he afterward explained, out of deference to the stranger. His feet were uncommonly broad at the base of the toes. His dress was a calico shirt and short trousers, which he rolled up a little, probably because he wished to keep them dry, and not out of respect for the wine. Half a ton of grapes were put on the platform, and the treading began about the edges and then systematically all over the pile, which was kept as well as possible together. The juice soon began to flow freely across the platform and out at a spout made in the little barrier of cement into a large tub. It was intended for champagne, being the first. It is the usual arrangement for treading where wine is made in large quantities.—*Milan Letter in San Francisco Chronicle.*

George Lester, the minstrel manager, who has recently employed John L. Sullivan, fined that gentleman $:88 for getting drunk. He says: "He kept pretty sober until last week, when he was drunk four times. Just imagine Ajax drunk and trying to defy the lightning. I wouldn't have said this about him if he hadn't begun talking about me."

General George Sheridan is the dromio of General Phil Sheridan only in the fact that they both have a proclivity for appearing in public in high hats, and both are famous for their gastronomic accomplishments.

[Continued from 1st page.]

number of its illiterates above ten years old they knew, and the whole country knew, that they were obtaining the money under false pretenses."

Mr. Maxey emphatically denied that Texas asked for the bill.

Mr. Riddleberger said some states might not need the money. "On behalf of as good a people as those of Kansas and Texas," continued Mr. Riddleberger, "I am not ashamed to say that we do want it. We think it is due to us. I am glad the slave is free, but I ask the gentlemen who considered it their duty, under the higher law, to free him, whether it is not their duty to come to the rescue of an impoverished people who accept the situation, and who ask that the freedmen may be educated."

A number of amendments having been submitted in order that they may be printed, Mr. Evarts took the floor. He remarked that he was heartily in favor of the bill, but would not speak on it if the Senate desired to come to a vote.

Mr. Blair said that if Mr. Evarts were going to make a speech somebody would be sure to move an adjournment. This remark was greeted with loud laughter, in which Mr. Evarts himself heartily joined, and the Senate, on Mr Allison's motion, at once went into executive session, and at 5:40 adjourned.

FEB. 19.—Senator Bowen introduced a bill providing for the retirement of all national bank notes and the substitution of United States notes on a basis of silver and gold coin, and the United States bonds to be deposited in the United States treasury—one-third of each. The banks are to receive from the treasury United States notes for circulation to an amount 30 per cent greater than the par value of the security thus deposited, and a statutory lien is thus created on the general assets of the bank as additional security. The free coinage of silver is also provided for, and many changes are proposed in existing laws concerning national banks, including a right on the part of the bank to withdraw one-third in bonds upon substituting a like amount in gold and silver in equal proportions. The tax on circulation is to be placed in the United States treasury as a general safety fund for use in cases of failing banks.

FEB. 23.—Senator Hoar to-day called up the bill appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a monument in Washington city to the memory of Gen. Grant.

Mr. Plumb thought the bill ought not to pass. He was sure that he voiced the wish of the great soldier whose fame the proposed monument would commemorate when he (Mr. Plumb) said no such monument was necessary. No monument had been erected, or thought necessary, to the memory of Lincoln. Gen. Grant's fame did not depend on monuments. The feeling for both Grant and Lincoln was deeper and more lasting than any monument could witness. A monument would be idle as a testimonial of the nation's love and regard for Gen. Grant. It had come to be too much thought that the expenditure of money was the best way to show regard for the distinguished dead. Mr. Plumb thought the widows of the men whom Gen. Grant commanded, and who made Donelson, Vicksburg, the Wilderness, and Appomattox possible, were entitled to the grateful and urgent consideration of the government, yet, though the war had ceased for more than twenty years, we did not find senators urging the senate to set aside all other business in order to pass bills granting them a pittance of a pension.

Mr. Hoar was sure Mr. Plumb was as sincere as anybody in his respect for the great memory which it was proposed to commemorate, but, Mr. Hoar said, all civilized nations honored their great leaders by the erection of monuments. Mr. Hoar briefly but warmly eulogized the memory of Gen. Grant. This bill, Mr. Hoar said, had the support of our most distinguished volunteer soldier (alluding to Gen. Logan).

Mr. Blair thought the amount provided by the bill too small for the purpose intended. He regretted that congress had not yet seen proper to erect a fitting monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and characterized the Lincoln monument erected in Washington as not worth $25 as a work of art.

The bill was passed, Mr. Hoar saying that the committee on library would consider the matter of an appropriate monument to the memory of Lincoln.

House.

FEB. 17.—The Fitz John Porter bill was again before the house to-day. Mr. Laird, of Nebraska, opened the debate, favoring Porter's restoration, and Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, opposed it. Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, called attention to the delectable spectacle presented by the House of Representatives attempting to change its powers and prerogatives from the legislative to the judicial. He believed that the bill was wholly unconstitutional and that its passage would be an insult to the living and an outrage to the dead.

In the morning hour Mr. Peters, of Kansas, on behalf of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, called up and the house passed the bill to make the allowance for clerk hire to postmasters at first and second class postoffices cover the cost of clerical labor in the money-order business.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, on behalf of the same committee, called up and the house passed the bill reducing from 8 to 5 cents the charge for money orders not exceeding $5.

FEB. 18.—After an exhaustive debate in the House to-day the Fitz John Porter bill was passed by a vote of 171 yeas to 113 nays. All the Democrats present voted for the bill and sixteen Republicans, as follows: Baker, Bayne, Burleigh, Ely, Hahn, Hormer, Hayden, Haynes, James, Laird, O'Hara, Phelps, Rockwell, Swinburne, Wadsworth, and Weber.

FEB 19.—The house went into a committee to-day on the private calendar, and Mr. Scott (Pa.), after offering a verbal amendment to a bill under consideration, delivered a long speech on the silver question. He defended the course of the president and Secretary Manning in the management of the nation's finances, and regretted that his party colleagues had not left it to the republican side of the house to attack the administration. He declared the charge that these officers were under the influence of capitalists to be unfounded. They had violated no law and had conformed to the very letter of the statutes. They had, indeed, recommended the suspension of the silver coinage, but who could say that this advice might not prove to be wise and conducive to the public good?

Mr. Geddes (O.) protested against the private-bill day being consumed in a discussion of the silver question. He was then proceeding to make a speech in favor of silver coinage when Mr. Reed (Me.) objected, and finally raised the point of order that he was not speaking to the amendment. The speaker sustained the point of order, but after some talk Mr. Geddes was allowed to finish his speech.

FEB. 23.—On motion of Mr. Forney, of Alabama, a resolution was adopted granting leave to the appropriations committee to sit during the sessions of the house.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, from the committee on judiciary, reported a bill providing that no person shall be held to answer for any crime whereof the punishment may be loss of life or liberty, except on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger. Placed on the house calendar.

Mr. Ellsberry, of Ohio, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to all invalid soldiers or their widows or children who are dependent on their daily labor for support. Referred to the committee of the whole.

The morning hour was consumed in the consideration of the bill to annex the northern portion of Idaho territory to the territory of Washington, but no final action was taken.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the business on the house calendar, the first bill being that authorizing the several executive departments to exhibit articles at the New Orleans exposition, and, the pending motion being one to lay the bill on the table, the motion to table was [illegible] yeas 135, nays 112.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, it was ordered that Saturday of each week be devoted to general debate in committee of the whole on the state of the union, and then, on motion of Mr. Morrison, the house at 3:20 adjourned.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Higher; Feb., 80½@81½c; Mch., 80¾ 81¾c; May, 85½@86⅜c.

CORN—Lower; Feb., 37½ 37½c; March, 37⅝ 37⅝c; May, 40¾ 40¾c.

OATS—Lower; Feb., 29¾@29⅝c; March, 29¾ 29⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork lower: Feb., $10.90 10.92½; March, $10.90@10.92½; May, $11.10@11.12½. Lard—Higher: Feb., $6.02½@6.05; March, $6.02½@6.05; May, $6.12½@6.15.

CATTLE—Market steady. We quote:

Extra Choice Cattle	$5 50	5 65
Good Shipping Steers	4 60	4.90
Medium steers	4 00	@4.40

HOGS—Market firm. Sales ranged from $3.80 4.20 for light; $4.20 4.50 for heavy.

WOOL—Continued firm and active. Sales were readily effected at about the following range of prices:

Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Eastern Iowa.

Coarse, tub, 24@27c; Medium, tub, 30@34c; Fine, unwashed, 17@23c; Medium, unwashed, 24 26c; Coarse, unwashed, 22@23c; Burry, unwashed, 14@16c; Fine, washed, 28@30c; Medium, washed, 31@32c: Coarse, washed, 27@28c.

Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and Western Nebraska.

Fine, unwashed, 16@21c; Medium, unwashed, 20@22c; Coarse, unwashed, 20@21c.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 March, 93@93⅝c; May, 96 96⅜c; June, 96½@97c.—CORN—Quiet; Mixed Western Spot, 54@55c.

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—Higher; February, 80⅝c; May, 86⅛c. CORN—Firm at 38c for No. 2.—OATS—Firm; No. 2 White, 30c. RYE—Dull; 59c for No. 1.

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—Fair demand; Family $4.10@4.40. WHEAT—Firm at 93c. CORN—Strong at 38½c. OATS—Steady at 32½c. RYE—Dull; 66c. PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $11.12½. Lard steady at $5.95 Bulk Meats $4.00 5.60. Bacon $6.15 6 37½.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Higher; No. 2, Red, Mch., 92@92¼c; May, 95@95⅜c. CORN—Higher: 35 35½c Feb.; 37 37½c May. OATS—Higher; cash, 29⅜c. RYE—Quiet; 60c. PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $11.25. Lard $5.90.

BALTIMORE.

WHEAT—Western lower; No. 2 Winter Red Spot and Feb., 92 92½c; March, 92¾ 93½c. CORN—Quiet; Feb., 48@48½c; March, 47⅝@48c. OATS—Western White, 38@40c; Mixed do., 36@38c.

A Novel Feature in Investments

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering $500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

This company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased $50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a $100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining $50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding $5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of $25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in $100, $500 or $1000 bonds and receive one, five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier.* 29y

CHIONANTHUS COMPOUND

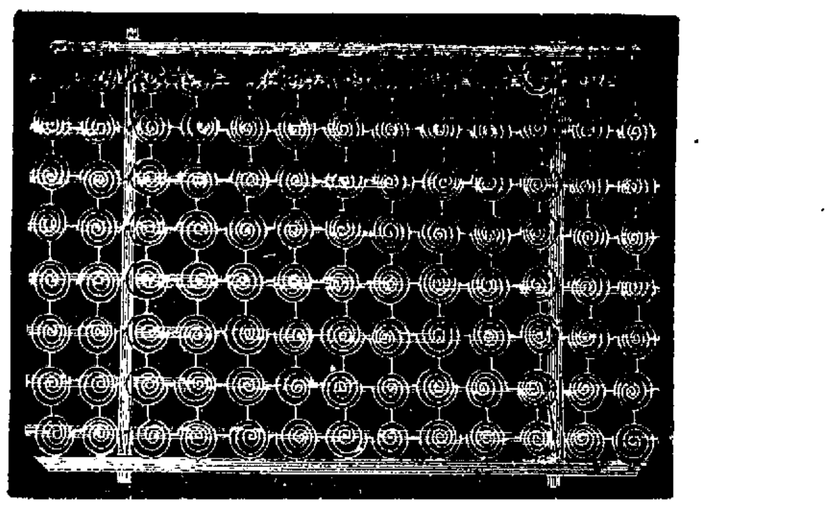
Is certainly the most effective remedy for the Liver, Kidneys and Blood which has ever come before the people. It is growing into favor rapidly, as we expected it would. One person using it tells neighbors of its prompt curative action. It therefore requires less advertising than any remedy in the market. It cures all conditions dependent upon a disordered state of the Liver, Kidneys, or Blood. Such a Jaundice, Torpid and inactive Liver derangements of the Kidneys Eruptions on the Skin, Pimples on the face, Boils, Scald-Head of children, Excoriations of infants, etc. The medicine is pleasant to take, and contains the best Liver and Blood purifying properties known. A physician who has prescribed it many years, says he never had any medicine which gave such satisfaction. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists and at country stores.

Destroy that Sign.

One may feel that he's getting old, but he naturally dislikes that anything about his appearance should advise others of the fact. Yet nothing does this so effectually as thin and falling hair. No woman wants to marry a man, and business firms hesitate to employ a man, who shows this fatal sign. Parker's Hair Balsam is worth to you, in this regard, more than its weight in diamonds. Use it, and have plentiful and glossy hair. Many have had every trace of grayness removed and bald spots covered by using a single bottle. 34-3t

You can find the largest assortment in the city of Gents Neckties, Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs and Gloves at C. M. Whitman's Clothing House, 11 West Main street.

Wm. B. MAYER,
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM.



I have purchased the patents and good will of the former manufacturer of the AKRON SPRING BED BOTTOM, and would respectfully ask the public to call and examine same. Orders solicited. Respectfully,
W. B MAYER,
Nov. 14-1yr
OFFICE AND SHOP, TREMONT St., Next to Canal, MASSILLON, OHIO

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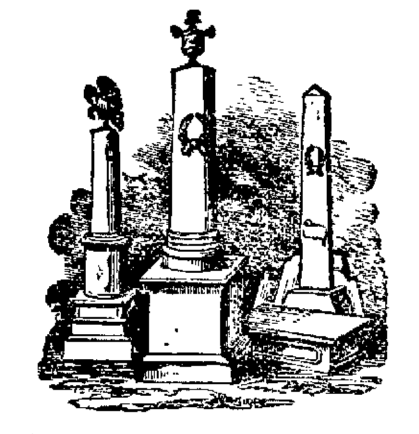
Marble and Mantel
WORKS.



HAVING NOW COMPLETED my building on the corner of Tremont and Mill streets, and made it in every way convenient for the marble and mantel business, and having it well filled with
CHOICE MONUMENTS
and Gravestones,
of the latest designs and finish of both Marble and Granite. And having enlarged my
MANTEL ROOM
and fitted it up in a neat and tasteful manner and filled it with the latest and neatest patterns of
Slate MANTLES & GRATES,
and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantels at less rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad
Works at old stand, corner Tremont and Mill streets, Massillon, O.
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SPECIALTIES.
Fine Lace Curtains
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" Dress Goods.
" Parasols.
Call and inspect the Bargains we can show you in Hosiery.

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FAC-SIMILE OF THE "GOLD" AND "SILVER" SHIRTS

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It is impossible to get a better fitting Shirt than the
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Gold, Unlaundried—Silver, Laundried

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WEST SIDE
LIVERY
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Horses in Good Order and all Good Roadsters. Fine Buggies, Easy Riding. Rigs delivered to all parts of the city at all hours.
A TRIAL ALWAYS SATISFIES.
CALL AND SEE ME.

Cedar Posts, Fencing,
—AND—
Building Material.
The Sippo Coal Co. has for sale a large lot of Cedar Fence Posts and Fence Boards which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Also, a choice lot of building timber, joist and scantling, which will also be sold exceedingly low An opportunity such as may not occur again for years is now presented to those who desire to construct buildings or fencing. Call at the office of
SIPPO COAL CO
Massillon, Aug 18, 1884-9

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

of Personal Property.

Massillon Independent Printing Office.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I, the undersigned, as administrator of the estate of Charles E. Taylor, deceased, will offer for sale at said printing office in the Opera block, situate in the city of Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1886,

between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit: One steam engine and boiler, one Campbell No. 2 country press, one one-half medium Nonpareil job press, one one-fourth medium Aldine press, two hundred fonts of type, and all the appurtenances belonging to said office. Said office and belongings are appraised at $3,118.18.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HORACE C. BROWN,
Administrator of Chas. E. Taylor, Dec'd.
Massillon, O., February 10, 18-6. 34-43.

ROYER'S GERMAN SPECIFIC cures Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Cramp in the Stomach and Bowels. For old or young, pleasant to take. Price 25c. For sale by druggists and at country stores.